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The Daily Commercial

General John A. Logan.

This distinguished soldier and civilian will address the grand Union Republican Convention at Zanesville, Ohio, to-day. On Thursday he will address a Republican mass meeting at Alliance, Ohio.

The Future of Aquatics.

The New York *Spirit of the Times*, in an article on the above subject, concludes that aquatic sports are rapidly gaining in the affections of the people, despite the shameful trickery and knavery of many of its professional supporters. It then proceeds to invelgh against what it terms the "pernicious effect of the stakeboat system," as illustrated in the late match at Newburg, and says:

"Let the boat-clubs of the country take this matter in hand, and by a general convention or congress of respectable boating men, make rules and regulations for the future guidance of all championship matches, which will preclude the possibility of such infamous results as attended the last two matches for Elysian Fields, or such other place as may be agreed upon. Let the course be a straight one, three miles, with no turn, and all boats, steamers and other crafts which accompany the race be kept in the rear of the contestants. Above all, let the arrangements and police supervision of the race be in the hands of some aquatic association of high character, whose good name will be a guaranty to the public that they will see a fair race, and not be robbed or murdered in seeing it."

In most of these suggestions all honorable boating men will concur. But the suggestion of a straight away five-mile course is by no means a cure for the evil complained of. Take for instance the practice on the English waters, where the straight five-mile course is the rule. In all his late races on the Thames, the ex-champion rower, Chambers, has been made the victim of his opponents, who ran him down with steam tugs whenever he showed in the advance, crowding him to the shores, and once or twice nearly running over him. There can be no rules adopted that will prevent these outrages, for where the friends of a contestant are the most numerous they will find a way to harrass his opponent, should the latter prove to be the best man. Had Newburg been capable of Hamill's proposition for two buoy-boats, each to turn his own, there could have been no foul at Newburg, and what the *Times* now complains of as a "pernicious system" would have been found to be fair and just. In all future matches for the championship, and there is a prospect there will soon be another, let there be two buoy-boats, and there will be no danger of a recurrence of such acts as that performed at Newburg.

Individuality in Religion.

The Gospel was never designed to be unBibled and made into lettered catalogues of *musts* and *must nots*. "The letter killeth—the spirit giveth life." The restraints of religion do not lie along the Christian's pathway as so many roseless thorns to pierce and pain us at every step. Christianity does not require us to be forever looking after the faults and failures of others, in order that we may know exactly what things *not* to do. It is not a list of uneasy negatives. It is not a system arranged to push or drive by rearward forces. No man, since grace and truth were revealed in Jesus Christ, was ever scolded or scared any nearer heaven. Thunder and lightning never hastened and made men tremble; but there is another mount, though not so high and dark and awful, whose summit held a cross, and he who was lifted up thereon *draws* all men unto Him! The blood of Calvary is greater than the lightning of Sinai. Henceforth love is mightier than precept. Henceforth religious life is not so much a form as a service—a service which is the highest liberty because it is emancipation in Christ Jesus who makes his followers free indeed.

We are not obliged to pass on in our discipleship with book in hand, or mortal confessor in sight, reading a ceremony, or listening to a sound, or ruminating on the published sins of other people, else we should commit new ones ourselves so rapidly and unexpectedly that the most orthodox creed-arranger would become bewildered in the attempt to classify them. The religion of Christ does not annoy us with mere formal technicalities. There are no chronometer-guaged exactions to goad us to duty as a miserly creditor's constables dun a poor debtor for dues. No books of faith and service outside the Bible are worthy the permanence of stereotype plates to be printed from. No true man is responsible to his own individual accountability for *deeds done in the body* (not for words pronounced or unpronounced from the creed)—no true man can live in these grand republican years with any ecclesiasticism ahold of him, drilling and driving him as a machine. The Scriptures of Divine Truth do not require that my soul's worship shall be a strict duplicate of the worship of somebody else's soul. Neither is my work to be estimated by the number of chips and shavings at the bench of the robuster brother who has double the muscle that God has given to me.

Christianity gets deeper into a man than his clothes or his skin. It does a nobler thing to a man than bow and bend and halt and turn and shove him hither and thither in the crooked grooves of some blunderer who lived in the dim ages long before the wood of the cross began to grow. It has a grander mission than merely to take charge of the *seen* and *heard* of a man; it lodges deep in the inmost soul, and works out from that center, until the world not only sees and hears, but knows and feels, that he "has been with Jesus and learned of Him."

I may subscribe to a system of rules, and be as exact in my observance of them as a clock is in ticking its swinging monotonies all day long and all night through; and, just like the clock, be only running down the while. The Gospel is a marvel, in its freedom from all non-essential ectarianisms which any mimic of a man might observe to the very shadow of a letter without being a spark the brighter or a degree the better for his trouble. It is time the church had grown out of the childhood ages of the world—time that she waked up in the new morning this side the long night of ritualistic shades and symbols to the light and liberty of the Saviour come and risen. The Christian system, simple but sublime, infused by the impulses of the promised Spirit of all Truth, lifts men out of deep worn channels, and places them on elevations of light and grace from whence vast and beautiful horizons sweep around, beaming and glowing with living workers for God and man. There is growth from minority to manhood in the Gospel, and equal suffrage for all and for ever. ALEXANDER CLARK.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Owing to a disagreeable taste in the water in the Tombs at Boston, a Cochituate branch pipe leading thereto was opened, and there were found no less than ten dead or dying eels, varying in length from eight inches to two feet, closely wedged together in the pipe.

One of the largest spice mills in this country was burned at Wilmington, Del., on the 10th inst. The loss is very large. The supposed origin of the fire is very curious. A nail run through one of the grinding machines into a trough full of ground cloves is supposed to have caused the fire.

THE Boston *Traveler* of Saturday says: In the boot and shoe trade prices have advanced slightly. Manufacturers are giving more credit than heretofore, but they are generally for short periods.

A fire in Sandusky on Saturday night totally destroyed the plaster mill of Marsh & Co., with five fish warehouses adjoining. Total loss $50,000, insurance small. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Edwin Booth has been refused the trunk of J. Wilkes Booth by General Grant. Mr. Booth is unable to fulfil his engagement in Baltimore owing to a wound in the hand, received on Saturday evening from Mr. Vandenhoff, with whom he was fencing in Richard III.

The United States Railroad Commissioners, after inspecting and accepting another section, twenty-five miles, of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, left St. Louis for Omaha yesterday, to inspect thirty-five miles, just completed, on the Union Pacific route.

Mexico City correspondence, of August 25th, says: Considerable canvassing and excitement followed the call made by President Juarez for a general election. The factions were active, and the opposition were neglecting no opportunity to diminish the chances of President Juarez. The latter is in favor of so amending that of the United States. He is in favor of allowing the clergy to vote and be voted for, of having two Houses of Congress and of making the ministers report to the Executive, as is done in the United States. Santa Anna's trial is daily expected to take place. His counsel will be the same gentlemen who defended Maximilian. The general impression is that he will not be executed, but that his estates will be confiscated. Lazado had surrendered to Cortina, and Escobedo, Canales and Lopez, the traitor, are doing their best, each in his own way, to leave their mark in history.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1867. NO. 5.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE MORALS OF WALRUSSIA.

The Judiciary and the President.

Significant Editorial in the Executive's Organ.

Gen. Schofield Orders the Election in Virginia.

Removal Threatened Unless he Postpones It.

GEN. SICKLES ORDERED TO REPORT AT HEADQUARTERS.

Senator Fessenden's Position on Impeachment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 16, 1867.

Liquor in Walrussia.

Gen. Halleck telegraphs Gen. Grant suggesting that the Government at once apply the regulations governing the Indian territories to the recently acquired Russian tdrritory on the Northwest Pacific, in order to prevent an illicit traffic in liquor, and to obviate its demoralizing tendencies on the natives. Gen. Halleck does not state that any such trade has commenced, but he doubtless bases his telegram on some facts which have come to his notice. General Grant has referred the subject to the State Department, where the opinion is entertained that General Rousseau, our Special Commissioner, and the Revenue Agent who accompanies him, are fully competent to protect the Government and guard the interests of the new subjects.

A Significant Editorial.

The *Intelligencer* to-day declares that the Judiciary is simply the Judge of a law, but that the President is the judge of those public events and combinations which threaten the overthrow of the Constitution, and the supremacy of the law. It, therefore, urges him to employ all his authority to preserve the Constitution, and to put down what it calls a wide-spread conspiracy to overthrow the Constitution, as evinced in the enforcement of the Reconstruction acts. The writer of the article has had, of late, frequent interviews with Mr. Johnson, and unusual significance is attached to the editorial in political quarters.

Interview with Grant.

Col. Forney and other gentlemen had an interview with Gen. Grant to-day, during which the political situation was freely discussed, but while the former took upon it as fully satisfactory to them, it is understood that none of the details will be published.

Election in Virginia Ordered.

Gen. Grant to-day received from Gen. Schofield a telegram communicating the important fact that he had ordered the election in Virginia for the 22d of October under the reconstruction acts, thus disregarding the suggestion which the President had made for uniform elections in all the Southern States on the first Tuesday in November. The fact elicits considerable comment, and the friends of the President say that he will certainly remove Schofield unless he postpones his election.

Gen. Sickles Ordered to Headquarters.

An order was issued to-day by Gen. Grant, directing Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, lately in command of the Second Military District, to report in person at the Headquarters of the army, between the 17th and 21st inst.

The White House.

A very large number of visitors were at the Executive Mansion to-day, and many had an interview with the President. Ex-Senator Cowan, Ex-Postmaster General Blair, and Representative Robinson, of New York, were among those who had an audience with the Executive this morning.

Mayor of Mobile.

The *Star* says ex-Mayor Withers, of Mobile, is here for the purpose of being reinstated as Mayor of that city.

Senator Fessenden and Impeachment.

A gentleman in this city has received a letter from Senator Fessenden, in which occurs the following passage relative to the report recently published that he had expressed himself in favor of impeachment: "I have written no letter and expressed no opinion on the subject of impeachment. It will be time enough for me to express an opinion on that subject when the case comes before me. You are at perfect liberty to contradict that report, as I do not like to be considered as giving the lie to all I have said in the Senate with regard to my duties as a Senator in such a case."

Sheridan and Sickles.

General Grant, it is learned positively today, has summoned Sheridan and Sickles here for consultation.

Seeking Light.

The Attorney General's office is overwhelmed with letters from the South, inquiring if the recent amnesty proclamation gives them the right of suffrage, and desiring information as to whether certain persons come under the clauses pardoned.

Collectors and Assessors in Trouble.

The President had under consideration tonight the cases of several Collectors and Assessors of Internal revenue, against whom charges have been filed. The Department has recommended their suspension under the civil tenure act. They belong in New York.

WASHINGTON, September 16, 1867.

DEATH OF MRS. HILDRETH.

Mrs. Caroline Gerald Hildreth, wife of the late historian, Richard Hildreth, died August 18th of cholera, at Naples.

THE VISIT TO ANTIETAM.

The President will be accompanied to Antietam by the British, Spanish, French, Russian, Italian, Austrian, Nicaraguan, Honduras and Mexican Ministers, with their Secretaries of Legation.

YELLOW FEVER.

Lieutenant Colonel Wood, Lieutenant Parker and two Surgeons, on duty in New Orleans, have been taken with yellow fever, and are dangerously ill.

MILITARY CHANGE.

Brevet Colonel Macrea is relieved from duty as Commissary of musters at Cincinnati.

PATENTS.

During the week ending on the 24th inst., two hundred and forty-five patents will be issued from the Patent Office. During the past week five hundred and forty applications and eighty caveats have been filed.

DISCOMFORTS AT ANTIETAM.

A private telegram from Reedysville says: The speakers' stand is nearly three miles from the telegraph office, and some distance from where the cars stop. Transportation up to Antietam Cemetery is very limited; at least seven-eighths of the visitors will have to walk in deep dust. The accommodations for refreshments are very limited. Large numbers of persons arrived at Reedysville to-day, and the town and country are being overrun with them.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

During the week ending to-day there has been issued from the printing bureau of the Treasury Department fractional currency to the amount of $526,442. The amounts forwarded to other points during the week were as follows, viz: To the Assistant Treasurer at New York, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans $50,000; to the United States Depositary at Cincinnati, $100,000; to the United States Depositary at Louisville, $50,000, and the National banks, $201,585. Total, $501,585.

The United States Treasurer holds in trust for the National banks at this date $879,053,950, of which $340,660,000 is held as security for circulating notes, and $38,873,950 for deposits of public moneys.

The amount of national bank currency issued during the week was $71,960. The total amount to date is $303,907,000. From this is to be deducted the amount returned, including worn out notes, amounting to $4,792,205, which leaves in actual circulation at this date $299,-114,371.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was $471,709.

The amount of coin in the Treasury up to last evening was $100,029,070, of which $14,-675,000 are represented by entered certificates of coin. The amount of currency on hand was $46,595,000.

The coin receipts for the last six days up to last evening were $5,498,000.

The internal revenue receipts to-day foot up $266,927 45, and the aggregate amount for the fiscal year to date is $50,371,541.

PROSPECTS OF THE RADICAL TICKET IN THE SOUTH.

Hon. William Windom, of Minnesota, who has been on a tour through the Southern States, has just returned, having addressed the people at several prominent points along his route. He renders a favorable account of the present prospects for the success of the Republican ticket, and says the people are generally disposed to accept the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

THE APPLICATION OF GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER FOR A NEW TRIAL.

There is considerable feeling here in civil as well as military circles concerning the re-opening of the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter. The general opinion is that Porter had a fair trial, and that his sentence, though severe, was just and in accordance with military law. Some of the radicals, and among them many shrewd and prominent politicians, regard the attempt to give Porter a new trial as an effort on the part of the President to gather around him military men of his own way of thinking. They say that if Porter is tried again he will likely come before a court martial selected by the President, which will acquit him, and he will thereupon be reinstated in the army. In the execution of the President's programme it is known that he does not count upon the hearty support of the prominent officers of the army, like Sheridan, Pope and Sickles. Rousseau is said to be with him, and it is thought Fitz John Porter would be a valuable accession. It is intimated that Gen. Grant is not very enthusiastic in behalf of giving Porter a new trial. There is little doubt, however, that the President will convene a court martial at an early day to try the case.

GREELEY AND STEEDMAN.

General Steedman will be appointed Secretary of War in a short time. Not long since the New York *Tribune* denounced Steedman in an editorial as a man totally unfit for the place. To-day the President publishes the following letter:

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK, January 28, 1866.

[*Confidential.*]

DEAR SIR: The journals generally say that Mr. Stanton has tendered his resignation, and expects soon to leave the War Department. Should this be the case, I venture to suggest as his successor General James B. Steedman, of Ohio, one of the bravest and truest of our Union volunteers, and a capable and devoted patriot. Trusting you are aware of his merits, I remain yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. A. Johnson, President.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONFLICT.

It is stated upon apparently reliable information that Chief Justice Chase has written to the President sustaining the civil authorities in the judicial cases in North Carolina, out of which arose the conflict of authority between General Sickles and Marshal Goodloe. It is also said that his letters will shortly be given to the public. In order to damage Mr. Chase's prospects for the Presidency, although the document is marked confidential.

OPPOSED TO MR. M'CULLOCH'S REMOVAL.

Collector Smythe and ex-Collector Barney, of New York, who have been here for several days, have, in their interview with the President, urged the retention of Mr. McCulloch in his present position, and both have received assurances from the President that he had no intention of displacing him.

REDUCING EXPENSES OF FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

General Howard, in order to reduce the expense of the Freedmen's Bureau to the narrowest possible limits, after consultation with General Grant, has issued an important letter to the Assistant Commissioners, calling for the reduction of the number of employees whenever it can be enforced. General Grant has issued an order of co-operation, designating subordinate military officers to take the places of those dismissed.

GENERAL GRIFFIN'S SUCCESSOR.

General Grant has assigned Brevet Major General Joseph L. Reynolds, now on the Rio Grande, to the command of the District of Texas, made vacant by the death of General Griffin, and Brevet Major General J. A. Mower, who is at New Orleans, to the temporary command of the Department of the Gulf.

HANCOCK AND SHERIDAN.

Gen. Hancock has not yet arrived here, though daily expected. He comes at the President's request, for Gen. Grant has not summoned him. Gen. Sheridan, who left Leaven worth Friday night, is expected here in about a week. He will make brief stoppages at Chicago, at his old home in Ohio, and in New York.

BOOTH'S REMAINS.

Part of the old Penitentiary building is to be torn down shortly, when the remains of Booth and the assassins will be dug up and removed.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Young Man Killed on the Fort Wayne Road---Fatal Accident at Delphos---Gen. R. B. Hayes.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 16, 1867.

A young man by the name of John Gallagher, living near the track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, about two miles east of here, was found dead on the track yesterday morning. He had been visiting a young lady who lived near the place where he was found, and left her about three o'clock Sunday morning, with the intention of coming to town to engage a team for a ride with her on Sunday. A bad bruise in his back indicated that he met his death by being struck by a locomotive, but whether he was walking on the track at the time, or sitting down and had fallen asleep, of course cannot be known. He was a young man of excellent character.

At Delphos, Ohio, to-day, a blacksmith by the name of Vonderer, was instantly killed by a pile of lumber falling on him.

General R. B. Hays spent a few hours in this city this afternoon on his way to his appointment at Massillon, to-morrow.

SALEM, OHIO.

The "Grand" Democratic Demonstration a Slim Affair---Republicans Confident.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

SALEM, Ohio, September 16, 1867.

The "unterrified" made an immense effort to get up a demonstration here to-day. They have labored for weeks to secure the very largest possible turnout, and to-day was the grand fruition. The procession consisted of just eighty-six vehicles and about two dozen horsemen, and numbering not quite six hundred men, women and children. The crowd at the speaker's stand was estimated at from eight to twelve hundred, and many of them Republicans. The meeting was addressed by Judge Bliss, of Wooster, and E. B. Eshelman, of the Ohio *Statesman*. The speeches were, as usual, composed largely of "nigger," the remainder being taxation of Government bonds, &c. This is the grand demonstration that was to redeem this section from Radicalism. The Republicans are confident of fully maintaining their majority here.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Illicit Still Seized Two Hundred Feet Under Ground.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, September 16, 1867.

On Saturday last Assistant Assessor Brownlee discovered and seized a distillery, owned by one John Eckert, in a coal mine, two hundred feet under ground, near Petersburgh, sixteen miles from this city, which had been in operation, evading the revenue laws, for eight months.

BOSTON.

Two Young Ladies Burned to Death.

BOSTON, September 16.—The dwelling house of Jarvis Keene, at East Abington, was burned last night. Mr. Keene's two daughters, only children, aged nineteen and twenty, were burned to death. Mr. Keene is in New Orleans, and his wife and two daughters were alone in the house.

BOSTON, September 16.—Eleazer Tyler and Addison Parmenter, of Weston, were drowned Saturday evening by the upsetting of a boat.

PORTLAND, ME.

Death of a Distinguished Lawyer---Gang of Burglars Broken Up.

PORTLAND, September 16.—Hon. Thomas Amory Deblois, a distinguished lawyer, died today, aged 72.

A gang of burglars operating in this State, between here and Bangor, has been broken up, and the parties connected with it arrested. Considerable stolen property was recovered.

Habeas Corpus Case.

MEMPHIS, September 16.—The *habeas corpus* case of young Milliken is postponed till noon to-morrow, when it will be heard by Judge Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court. Gen. Thomas has ordered St. Hugo to obey the writ. This is the first case under the proclamation.

Quarantine has been established at Jackson, Miss.

Loss by the Cincinnati Fire.

CINCINNATI, September 16.—The loss of insurance by fire, on Friday night, amounts to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, principally confined to local companies.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spurious United States Notes in the Market.

Fortifications at Strasburg to be Extended.

Proceedings to be Instituted Against Garibaldi.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Advantages Gained by the Allies.

Spurious United States Notes.

HAGUE, September 15.—The police have arrested a man named Gaarderester, who had in his possession five hundred forged $1,000 United States notes made here. Several bad notes of the United States were offered. It is supposed the forger has accomplices in other places in Europe and America. The police are actively engaged in tracing the matter.

Fortifications to be Extended.

PARIS, September 15.—The fortifications of Strasburg are to be extended and strengthened.

Garibaldi to be Prosecuted.

FLORENCE, September 15.—The Italian Government threatens to commence legal proceedings against Garibaldi, if he persists in his preparations for a hostile attack upon the city of Rome.

The South American War.

LISBON, September 15.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived at this port. She brings the intelligence that the allied South American forces have gained some recent advantages over the Paraguayans. Just before the steamer left the news reached Rio Janeiro that the allies had captured Corrumbia, and seriously threatened the strongly fortified position of the Paraguayans at Humaita.

Further Seizures of Counterfeit Notes.

THE HAGUE, September 16.—Gordensier, who was arrested here for forgery, has been examined, and intelligence elicited from him has led to the seizure of many more copies of counterfeit United States notes.

Failure.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, September 16.—James Hewitt & Co., of this city, have suspended payment. The amount of their liabilities is not yet ascertained. The firm was largely engaged in the American trade.

Fenian Arrest.

DUBLIN, September 14.—James Bird, one of the Fenian leaders, who has been concealed in the Island since the last outbreak, was traced to Haroth last week, and his arrest quietly effected there to-day by the police.

Sailed for Greece.

CADIZ, September 16.—The United States vessels belonging to the Mediterranean squadron, which have been lying in this harbor, sailed to-day for Greece.

Fire at Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, September 16.—Admiral Fairagut was entertained at a grand *fete* by the United States Minister George H. Yeoman. All the Americans in the city took part in the festivities. Several members of the royal government, and many officers of the Danish navy were present. The entertainment concluded with a dinner, at which speeches were made by both Americans and Danes, heartily welcoming the Admiral. Toasts were drank to his health, and to the welfare of the United States.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, September 16, Evening.—Petroleum is dull and advancing; standard white 52 francs.

London Money Market.

LONDON, September 16, Evening.—Consols 94 1-16 American securities opened as follows: 5-20s, 81½; Illinois Central Bonds, 79; Erie, 37½.

LONDON, September 16, Evening.—Consols closed at 94 1-16 @ 94 3-16 for money. United States 5-20's were at 79 @ 79½; Illinois Central, 78½; Erie, 37½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, September 16, Noon.—United States bonds, 87.

FRANKFORT, September 16, Evening.—United States bonds, 87.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, September 16, Noon.—Cotton opens quiet and steady; uplands, 12½; Orleans, 12¾; sales of the week, 60,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, September 16.—Cotton closed quiet but steady; middling uplands 12½; Orleans 12¾; sales of the day, 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Wheat 9d. @ 1s. 3d. for California white. Barley is dull. Corn advanced 1s. 6d. Peas firm at 39s. 6d.

Provisions—Beef unchanged. Pork is dull. Bacon 57s. 6d. Lard is dull.

Produce—Rosin common to Wilmington 4s. Tallow 44s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine 39s. Linseed Petroleum 1s. 3d.

London Markets.

LONDON, Evening, September 16.—Markets unchanged.

MEXICO.

Interesting Letter Written by Maximilian just Before His Death---The Disposal to be Made of His Body---Madame Miramon to Remain with His Mother.

The following letter was written by Maximilian two days before his execution:

QUERETARO, PRISON OF LAS CAPUCHANS, 17th of June, 1867.

DEAR BARON LAGO, Minister of Austria to Mexico:

I am done with this world. My very last wishes are in regard only to my mortal remains, which will soon be freed from all pain, and in regard to these I turn to you, dear friend and physician, Dr. Basch, will have my body brought to Vera Cruz. He will be accompanied only by my two servants, Gulli and Pingos.

I have ordered that my body be transported without any pomp or solemnity to Vera Cruz, and that on board the vessel that is to bring it to Europe no unusual ceremony take place. I have awaited death calmly, and I wish to be left in the same stillness while in my coffin.

You will take measures, my dear Baron, so that Dr. Basch and my two servants, who take my body in care, and accompany it to Europe on one of the two war vessels. Over there I wish to be buried beside my poor wife.

If the news of my poor wife's death should not prevent it, my body should be placed somewhere until the Empress rejoin me in death. Have the goodness to see that the necessary orders be forwarded to Captain Brocher.

Have also the goodness to take measures so that the widow of my faithful companion in arms, Miramon, can go to Europeon one of the two vessels. I confide the immediate fulfillment of this request as she is charged by me to remain with my mother at Vienna.

I again thank you from my heart for the trouble which you take on my account, and remain your well-wishing

MAXIMILIAN, M. P.

A New Version of Maximilian's Execution.

The London *Times* contains a long account of Maximilian's death, written by its correspondent in the City of Mexico, from which we extract the following interesting portion, giving a different account from what has hitherto been published:

And now for the horrible finale. On the morning of the 19th of May, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria, Emperor of Mexico, in company with Generals Miramon and Mejia, were taken out to be shot; they were conveyed to the place of execution, a short distance outside the city of Queretaro, in a coach, by the streets through which they passed were lined with soldiers and the coach itself surrounded by a guard. When within a hundred yards of the place the Majesty descended from the coach, and with his usual firm and natural step walked to the spot which had been assigned to him. He then, asking for the men who were going to shoot him, gave to each of them an ounce of gold. Having embraced Miramon and Mejia, who stood on either side of him, he advanced a little, and is reported to have said in a firm and steady voice:

"Mexicans! Persons of my class and origin are marked by God either for the happiness of nations or to die as martyrs in their cause. Called by a portion of you, I came for the good of the country. Ambition, I had none. Love of power was not the motive that led me to accept the throne, but the desire to consolidate the independence of Mexico, and to support, with the principles of moderation and liberty, the order which was not existing. The destiny of the Republic is safe in the hands of the men who put down the rebellion. This is not the time nor the occasion for me to discuss any personal or political issues. There are matters of deep interest to all of us, now engaging public attention, about which I should like some day to know your views, and possibly you may desire hereafter to know mine. [Cries of "yes" and cheers.] I shall not refer to my recent service in the Carolinas, any further than to declare that I have obeyed all the orders I have ever received, and that I have faithfully endeavored to exercise the authority I possessed for the welfare of the people, consulted my own charge, according to the true intent and meaning of the laws which had to govern and regulate my action. Much remains to be done before our beloved country can enjoy the peace and security upon won for her at Gettysburg, and Atlanta and Spottsylvania and Winchester and Richmond. The enemies who surrendered to Grant and Sheridan and Sherman are bound by their parole of honor to obey the laws of the land. They agreed by that parole to accept and abide by the terms and conditions which were given should impose for their readmission into the Union, and for such qualified, general or partial restoration of civil rights as should be vouchsafed to them. I believe that parole will be kept; but it will only be kept whenever the government, in all of its departments, is agreed in executing in good faith, and without hesitation, and without fear, all the laws of the Congress of the United States, passed by the representatives of the people. The will of the people who have put down the rebellion, must be executed. Then, and not till then, shall we have peace. Let us have faith in the future. Let no one take counsel of the timid; whoever may be tried and found wanting, the army of to-day—the armies of 1865—the citizen soldiers of the republic, and Grant, their invincible leader, will never falter, never fail.

OHIO NEWS.

Frank Foerth, a thriftless, drunken plasterer, assaulted his wife Eliza with an axe at their residence in Cleveland, on Friday night, inflicting injuries on her head that will probably prove fatal. The woman was engaged in sewing some pants for a tailor when assaulted, and no cause is assigned for the murderous attack, but that of jealousy when under the influence of rum, although the husband has been by neighbors as an honest, virtuous and industrious woman. The woman was alive at last accounts, and the would-be murderer is in jail.

John Fultz, of Jackson township, Montgomery county, Ohio, was killed by being caught in a threshing machine on Thursday last. He was working in the gearing, and in contact with the revolving shaft, and before the machine could be stopped he was horribly mangled. He died the next morning.

A shocking affair occurred at the Pomeroy Rolling Mill, on the 5d inst. David Evans, a young man, was working at the rolls, when his coat was caught in the machinery, and he was twice drawn through a space not more than four inches in width, crushing his body to a pulp.

William T. Cogshall, U. S. Minister to Ecuador, whose death on August 24 has been announced, was born at Lancaster, Pa., but spent his early years in Cincinnati. He proceeded to Ohio about twenty-three years ago, and from that date till he left for South America, a year ago, he was the most indefatigable worker connected with the press in the State.

The Urbana *Citizen* says Urbana is now the best paved county town in Ohio. The *Citizen* also says: In a few weeks from this writing, lively, spirited, radical Woodstock will be connected with Urbana by two most elegant and substantial turnpikes.

The Tuscarawas *Chronicle* gives the minerals of that county, as iron ore in great abundance; coal underlying Black Hand and about one-fourth of the county; limestone in inexhaustible quantities, limestone and salt. The *Chronicle* says that valuable mines of salt might be opened on almost every square mile of the county.

J. C. Neff, of Duncan Falls, says in the Zanesville *Courier*, that from one potato, of the Early Goodrich variety, he dug 1 bushel 10 all good, large ones. Two pounds of the same variety he raised four and a half bushels of large sound potatoes. He used ashes, lime and bone manure, and unless leached, put on the ground like barn manure.

The Commissioners of Harrison county have determined to submit the question of raising a tax of a half mill upon the dollar for erecting a monument to the soldiers, to a vote of the county.

The woolen factory of Thomas Wilson, in Roseyre, Coshocton county, was destroyed by fire on the 9th inst. Loss about $10,000; no insurance.

Only five persons in Williams county pay an income tax on a salary of one thousand dollars.

The Alliance *Messenger* records the death of Charles Reed, one of the first settlers of Deerfield, and an honored and respected citizen of that place.

The temperance reform is making active progress among the Welsh operatives in the Alliance rolling mill. Last Sunday they held an enthusiastic meeting, and after the sermon upwards of seventy persons signed the pledge.

The bell at the judge's stand in the Fair Ground, at Ironton, was in the engine room of the noted Merrimac at the time of its celebrated contest with the Monitor, on the 9th of March, 1862.

A son of T. G. Stanley, aged fourteen, living at Alliance, on attempting to bridle a fractious horse, last week, had a large piece bitten out of his lower lip by the vicious animal.

Mrs. Martha Marriott, wife of Wm. Marriott, of Cleveland, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a carving knife in the buttery, at one o'clock on Sunday morning. She was the mother of two children, one of which was born on the previous Friday. At intervals she has been partially deranged for a number of years, owing to sickness, and made an attempt last November to perpetrate the suicidal act.

STATE ITEMS.

The Eagle Hose Company of Buffalo had a grand reception at the hands of the Philadelphia firemen on Saturday.

A boy named Canin got into a boat in Guinness run, in the northern part of Philadelphia, and commenced rowing down the stream, Sunday afternoon, when a Mr. Fisher, who owned the boat, told the boy to bring it back. This Canin refused to do, and Fisher obtained a gun and shot the boy in the breast, wounding him fatally. Fisher was arrested.

On Wednesday evening, Amos Thorne, a brakeman, aged about twenty-four, was instantly killed near Albion, on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad. Mr. Thorne was on the top of the cars, and was passing over them, when one of the coupling links broke, dividing the train. It probably did not notice that the train was divided, but of this the exact truth can never be known. The unfortunate young man stepped off the forward end of the cars that were broken loose, and was instantly crushed to death between the cars.

He then inclined his head, received the blessing of the priest, raised his eyes to heaven, and advancing one foot, awaited death with a serene countenance, pointing with his hands to his heart as the mark at which his executioners were to aim. In this country *ten* soldiers are invariably allotted to each execution, but on the present occasion, doubtless as an additional degradation, there were only four, with one to reserve to complete the deed, if necessary. The soldiers were so nervous that, instead of aiming at the heart, they took the royal martyr's life lodged the four balls in his right side, lacerating him in an awful manner. Writhing in agony, and almost suffocated with the blood rushing out of his mouth, he never for one moment lost that serenity and dignity so peculiarly his own, but dropping on one hand, continued pointing with the other to his heart. The fifth man was so horrified that he threw down his musket and ran away, and upwards of five minutes elapsed before any one could be found to put him out of his misery. Even then two men were brought to dispatch both, the missed fire, and it was not until a third was brought that the horrible tragedy was brought to a conclusion.

THE NEW YORK *Commercial Bulletin* expresses its opinion that the unusual advance in the price of gold seems to be almost entirely the work of speculators for a rise, and not owing to the numerous rumors of political and other difficulties. "The premium on gold," it says, "is not expected to fall much below 1 40 for the present, but the highest prices of the week are considered extraordinary, and not an indication of the future course of the market."

GENERAL SICKLES ON THE SITUATION.

Serenade and Speech.

General Sickles was serenaded in New York on Friday evening by the Seventh regiment and Excelsior brigade, when he made a speech. From it we quote the following eloquent, forcible and significant passage:

I am glad to see you are not unmindful of the fraternal ties which bind the old army together in a true and tried brotherhood. Without making these organizations political, which would disturb their harmony and impair their usefulness, they can do much to promote the benevolent objects of their founders and to secure justice to our old comrades and their families. All honor to the Grand Army of the Republic. [Cheers.] While the American people cherish in grateful remembrance the fidelity and valor which saved the nation they will not suffer the sacrifices of long years of war to be wasted. In the prosecution of the war no institution, no party, no man [loud applause] was allowed to stand in the way; in the settlement of the terms of peace the will of the majority of the loyal people represented in Congress [loud cheers] must be obeyed by all departments of the Government, and by every citizen, every magistrate and every soldier. The destiny of the Republic is safe in the hands of the men who put down the rebellion. This is not the time nor the occasion for me to discuss any personal or political issues. There are matters of deep interest to all of us, now engaging public attention, about which I should like some day to know your views, and possibly you may desire hereafter to know mine. [Cries of "yes" and cheers.] I shall not refer to my recent service in the Carolinas, any further than to declare that I have obeyed all the orders I have ever received, and that I have faithfully endeavored to exercise the authority I possessed for the welfare of the people, consulted my own charge, according to the true intent and meaning of the laws which had to govern and regulate my action. Much remains to be done before our beloved country can enjoy the peace and security upon won for her at Gettysburg, and Atlanta and Spottsylvania and Winchester and Richmond. The enemies who surrendered to Grant and Sheridan and Sherman are bound by their parole of honor to obey the laws of the land. They agreed by that parole to accept and abide by the terms and conditions which were given should impose for their readmission into the Union, and for such qualified, general or partial restoration of civil rights as should be vouchsafed to them. I believe that parole will be kept; but it will only be kept whenever the government, in all of its departments, is agreed in executing in good faith, and without hesitation, and without fear, all the laws of the Congress of the United States, passed by the representatives of the people. The will of the people who have put down the rebellion, must be executed. Then, and not till then, shall we have peace. Let us have faith in the future. Let no one take counsel of the timid; whoever may be tried and found wanting, the army of to-day—the armies of 1865—the citizen soldiers of the republic, and Grant, their invincible leader, will never falter, never fail.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 16, 1867.

CALLICOTT BAILED.

Collector Callicott to-day gave bail in $50,000 before the United States Commissioner to appear for trial.

CRUELTY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Miss Adelaide C. Hayes, a teacher in a public school in Jersey City, has been held for trial, charged with cruel punishment of a child.

THE BLACK CROOK IN COURT.

The Black Crook was in Court to-day. Jarrett & Palmer asked that a Mr. Harry Wall, who induced Miles Sangrelli and Betty Regal to leave their service, and had sworn to burst up their establishment by taking all articles away, be bound over to keep the peace. Mr. Palmer alleged that Sangrelli and Regal, after being put, the former into a third rate theater in Boston, and the latter into a concert saloon in Chicago, were abandoned by Wall, and left in bad condition. Justice Dowling decided not to pass upon the matter until the testimony of Sangrelli and Regal, before him. They are to come here and in the meantime Wall is admitted to bail.

GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States to-day, various committees were appointed to prepare business. The Lodge visits Central Park on Tuesday, and the city institutions on Wednesday morning.

RETURN OF COMMISSIONER WELLS.

Hon.

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

OUR CANDIDATE.

Hon. Henry W. Williams.

(From the Pittsburgh Post, June 28.)

WORTHY CANDIDATES.

"The nomination of Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a good one. He was the best man named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates. An important duty has been faithfully discharged by the respective conventions. The campaign may now be conducted without personal aspersions, and decided upon the principles of the two great parties. This is as it should be."

(From the Pittsburgh Post, August 29.)

If the notice of Judge Williams's nomination which appeared in the "*Post*" at the time, and now kept standing at the head of the Republican papers, is intended as a rebuke for any supposed inconsistency since, it fails in its purpose. We have nothing to take back or modify. Of Judge Williams's private or legal reputation we have nothing but words of praise, and however it politically may suit some papers, and heady politicians, we cannot bring ourselves to view personal assaults as either wise or politic. The Democracy plants itself upon principle and deals with facts, and discusses the public and official acts of candidates.

EXCEEDINGLY patronizing already is the rabid rebel press, in view of the situation, as it sees it. One of the sort, accustomed to the wildest paroxysms of passionate railing, expresses the hope "that the North and the freedmen in our midst shall have every guaranty that their rights and welfare will be secure in the keeping of Virginia gentlemen." Now, that is kind, as well as cool.

A VOLUNTARY reduction of rates, as seen in a livery advertisement in our columns, is a thing to be noted and commended. It has also been done in some other departments. But, in articles of subsistence, the rule of high prices is rigorously maintained. This appears not only anomalous in the midst of abundance, but oppressive in view of the reduction in other things.

THE Democrats are said to have lately fallen into a sudden fit of political love for the soldiers. After, for six years, reproaching and despising them and their heroic deeds in defense of their country, they, for a seven days' wonder, profess for them great friendship and admiration. Their political friendship is a farce, after the more earnest and sincere sympathy, for years shown, with the rebels and their cause. No Union soldier should be deceived by it.

THE Republicans of Berks county, in one of their resolutions, declared that, "we particularly honor Gen. U. S. GRANT for the noble stand which, while acting as Secretary of War, he has taken against Presidential tyranny and usurpation." If the New York *Tribune* and *Independent* read the proceedings of Republican meetings, as they are reported all over the country, they will be able to form a tolerably correct estimate of how successful they have been in their efforts to turn public opinion against Gen. GRANT.

THE Border State Convention in Baltimore was an influential and important assemblage. Among other resolutions was one in favor of a constitutional amendment "providing that no State shall disfranchise any citizen because of race or color." The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

That the military services of General U. S. Grant, his characteristic prudence and firmness, his devotion to popular liberty, and the love for his country which has illustrated his eminent career, while they entitle him to the gratitude of the people for what he has done in the past, and their confidence in what his noble nature must inspire him to do in the future, also entitle the people to confidently look to him in his two-fold capacity of General of the Army and Secretary of War to enact all the power and authority conferred upon him by the laws of the land to promote the fullest and most efficient execution of the acts of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts.

THE criticisms of the New York *Herald* on the policy of the Treasury Department and its opposition to Mr. MCCULLOCH, the Secretary, must be taken with some allowance, in view of the ideas it not long ago entertained of the magnitude and difficulty of the business. It is not surprising that with the notion or a speedy liquidation of the debt by voluntary offerings, should be associated the impression that it is getting along rather slowly by the matter of fact process with which the Secretary is reducing it. As Mr. MCCULLOCH has advanced considerably beyond the point reached by the fancy method, we are inclined to give the credit where it is due, and to join in the general congratulations on the gradual and somewhat rapid melting away of the huge mass.

THE New York *Times* is puzzled about the why and wherefore of a matter that no one can deny to be very queer. It asks, under a laudable curiosity for knowledge about such things, why the ferry boats carry huge anchors, lashed firmly to their bows, and yet carry no cables to make the "mud hooks" available in case of need. We can not positively say why, but a careful reading of the statute of incorporation, from the ferry owners' stand-point, will probably show that the arrangement is so nominated in the law. As in the regulation pattern for a military coat, the number of buttons is prescribed, and no mention of button holes, so, it is likely, the carrying of anchors was by short-sighted legislators presumed to embrace the carrying of cables too. But the strict construction comporting more directly with the profit of the corporators, they have obeyed the letter, though at the expense of violating the spirit and frustrating the intention of the law.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE WOODWARD, now absent in Europe, is the unanimous choice of the Democracy of the Twelfth District of this State for Congress. It will be remembered that Judge WOODWARD decided the draft to be unconstitutional, and thus gave aid and comfort to the rebels. It will also be remembered that Judge WOODWARD, at the Monongahela House in this city, in 1862, declared himself in favor of letting the Southern States slide, and favored drawing the line between North and South east of Pennsylvania, thus showing his rebel proclivities. These facts are mentioned to show that the Democracy delight to honor those who were foremost in opposition to the Government. For promotion in the Democratic ranks it is only necessary for an ambitious man to have shown some opposition to the Government during the late rebellion. Judge SHASWOOD is decided legal tenders to be unconstitutional, thus attempting to cripple the finances of the Government, and to a certain extent aid the rebellion. The Democracy desire to reward him therefor by placing him on the Supreme Bench-where he may have an opportunity of making similarly hostile decisions. Will loyal people permit them to prevail?

As an item of current news, we gave in yesterday's COMMERCIAL a brief compend of the quarterly report of the New York Police Department. We call attention now to a single item, to show by a conspicuous and undoubted fact, that they are in error, and serious error, who, whether for political or sectarian reasons, take an attitude of opposition to the educational system of our country.

In the past quarter, the number of arrests made in the city of New York was 27,823, and of the persons so arrested 5,921 could neither read nor write. This is nearly one to four and a half. But according to the census taken two years ago, only one in forty of the adult population is entirely without education, or unable to read and write. This one-fortieth is represented in the arrests by nearly 5,000, while the thirty-nine fortieths furnish scarcely 28,000. In round numbers, then, the arrests are ten, according to the ratio, among the uneducated, to one among the educated of the general population. Such a fact is sufficient, and sufficiently startling, we should imagine, to sweep away the pernicious nonsense which is uttered against the educational institutions generally adopted and approved in our country. It shows that our schools are not, as has been falsely charged, nurseries of crime, but that, on the contrary, the cases of arrest for crime and disorder are ten times more numerous among the uneducated than among the educated, according to the relative population of the classes.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

Whence come the schemes of acquisition that from time to time meet the public eye, either in the form of conjecture, project, negotiation or actual compact? Who is it that feels so "scrounged" in this "pent up Utica" over which the star spangled banner floats, that he must needs be casting covetous eyes on all the broad continent and something besides on its margin? It is the greatest discovery of modern times, to have found out that we are sadly deficient of room where to bestow our good greenbacks and our people. Can't we be satisfied with the largest domain possessed by any government under the broad canopy?

Our greatest difficulties as a nation have arisen from the great extent of our territory, involving causes of dissension and alienation which cannot be corrected nor removed by legislation, nor by any conceivable policy. The diversity of interests must be greatly increased with the expansion of our territorial boundaries. Already, prior to the war—and it remains to be seen whether emancipation will have removed the necessity—we had occasion for two sets of laws, or gave occasion for endless contests about the one. Physical differences and diversities of race cannot be suited with uniform general legislation. And sectional legislation would be still worse. We cannot have a tariff for manufacturing sections and free trade for agricultural sections a thousand miles distant, but under the same government. We cannot have liberty of conscience and a church established by law under the same constitution. And the history of other times and other countries is as instructive as one of brief and recent annals, and as monitory of the difficulty and danger of rapid and wide expansion of territory. Expansion without people to occupy the ground is weakness; expansion that embraces heterogeneous and unassimilated people is positive danger. The best thing that can be certainly said about our Northwestern purchase is, that nobody lives there. The worst thing that could be said of the annexation of Mexico is, that it has eight millions of people in it. And such people!

Russia, with twice as large a population as ours, showed good policy on the score of power and profit in selling off her land. Brazil, with as much territory as we have, and a fourth part as large a population, is next to nothing in the rank of national powers, and internally is an unimproved and of course unproductive waste. In our country, the Republican character of the Government renders the expansion the more objectionable, embracing, as it must, the greater diversity of people, and augmenting the difficulty of securing common laws and their proper and just administration, and increasing indefinitely the expense of government as well as, very greatly, the chances of collision and strife.

It may be affirmed, without any danger of violating the truth of history, that in no past political campaign, whether of a general or a State election, has there been appeal made so undisguisedly and deliberately to base motives, as by Democrats in the present canvass. We have not to go out of our own commonwealth or our own county, for numerous illustrations of this. But they exist elsewhere as well. In New York city, the roughs, who appear to be there a ruling class, as the condition of the city too plainly shows, are encouraged by public speakers to take matters into their own hands in despite of law, made for the good order and the health of the city, and motives are appealed to which if not restrained by wholesome and lawful authority would disintegrate and destroy society anywhere. We do not believe that all who happen to be in the Democratic party, whether from accident or choice, approve of these things. And should the unscrupulous course be persisted in, we anticipate somewhat the effect to be produced upon the sober, intelligent and self-respecting portion of the party, that was produced in 1861, by the reckless sympathy with the rebellion that drove from it many of its best members. We have, therefore, less objection to that discreditable and dangerous kind of electioneering demagogueism, in a mere party view, than in view of the safety of society and the honor of manhood. From this standpoint, inflammatory appeals to base passions and appetites, such as we refer to, must be condemned by every good citizen. Votes secured in that way are dearly bought.

It is to be hoped that Secretary MCCULLOCH will not fail to take immediate steps to thoroughly overhaul the Federal officers whose reprehensible practices are becoming notorious in this quarter. Black-mailing appears to have been carried on to an extent that has scarcely had a parallel. Men have been appointed and held offices on the condition that the principal portion of the avails of their offices should be given to a brawling politician, who, tacitly at least, has all the while claimed that the black-mailing was done with the knowledge if not at the instigation of Secretary MCCULLOCH. The Secretary, therefore, owes it to himself to give his attention to these things, and clean out the gang, who, to say the least, are no credit to him as appointees of his department.

Where appointments are farmed out on a basis as corrupt as they have been here, it would be a marvel if the public service had not suffered. Let the Secretary cause an examination to be made beneath the surface. Perhaps something besides "knocking down" and black-mailing has been going on. And we respectfully suggest that the U. S. District Attorney might discover something deserving of attention from him and the Grand Jury.

Dividing the Spoils.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I read your article "N. P. Sawyer and the Federal offices." Certainly it contains some rich developments, and fully explains why that green patriot never wanted any office himself. But might not the inquiries be further extended, so that the people could be enlightened as to the reasons why, when applications were made to certain Government officials here for subordinate positions, they were referred to the above named individual? Query—Might not the heads of the Internal Revenue offices on Fourth street give some interesting information on this subject? RADICAL.

It has been learned that the letter of August 24th, from General Grant to General Sickles, is in his own handwriting, and of about the same length as his letter on the removal of Sheridan. He speaks in strong terms of Binckley's sophistries and rhetorics, and declares himself in full accord with the ends that Sickles was seeking to accomplish. He says, in substance, that he is no lawyer, and, therefore, even if he had not been restrained by his position as a soldier, he could not have answered the legal argument brought forward in the Cabinet, but he is satisfied that the spirit of the Reconstruction Act, if not its letter, justified Sickles in the course he took.

THE *Independent* asks "What shall be done with obituaries?" This inquiry is called out by what it chooses to call the "chronic controversy," which certain religious journals have with writers of obituary notices. After speaking of the fate such notices meet at the hands of editors, it shows how impossible it would be for a paper like the *Independent* to admit obituary department, and concludes: "We have accordingly adopted the only practicable alternative—namely, a table of deaths, just as of marriages, in which the notices are strictly considered as advertisements, and paid for as such. Any other plan is impracticable."

A census of the population of Sandusky, Ohio, recently taken, places the total population of the place at 11,171—5,571 males and 5,600 females under six years of age is 2,105; over six and under twenty-one, 3,745; over twenty-one and under fifty, 4,311; over fifty and under ninety, 814. The number who enlisted during the war was 656, of whom 50 died in service. There are 167 negroes in the place.

THE Richards Iron Works in Chicago advertised certain agricultural implements by way of experiment in a Buenos Ayres paper. Orders amounting to thirty thousand dollars were the result, all other places being skipped for Chicago.

The Great Railway Consolidation.

In the railway department of the COMMERCIAL yesterday we gave the particulars of the transfer of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad to what is termed the Eastern Consolidation, although the most Eastern company mentioned in the consolidation is the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago. The people of St. Louis regard this new railway arrangement of the greatest importance to the growth and development of their city, and are consequently elated at the prospect of a great through route to the Eastern seaboard. This movement is also of some importance to Pittsburgh, which is already the great railway center between the East and West, as it will bring into close connection the business interests of the Western metropolis and intermediate cities and towns with those of Pittsburgh, through its trunk road, the Fort Wayne and Chicago. The Directors of the new company are: Geo. W. Cass, President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; Stillman Witt, President of the Bellefontaine Railroad; Henry C. Lee, President of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad; L. M. Hubby, President of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad; Thomas A. Morris, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Pliny Hoagland, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The St. Louis *Republican*, referring to this movement, says:

"The operating contact with the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad has been executed by this company, under the guarantee of the associated roads, in the name of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Road, and on the 11th instant the parties met in this city and the arrangement was consummated by the formal surrender by Mr. Buthey, the President (in the presence and under the direction of the Board of Directors), of the main line from St. Louis to Terre Haute, and the Alton Branch, which will in future be operated and managed by the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, in the interest of the associated companies, whose object is to increase the facilities of communication between St. Louis and Eastern cities by this great central trunk line. Our citizens have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the consummation of this arrangement. The gentlemen interested are among the most able and experienced railroad managers of the country, representing some of the largest and most important Western roads, and will insure the making of the line between St. Louis and Indianapolis equal to any other line the United States."

PERSONAL.

—On the voyage of the Europe, with Madame Ristori and La Grange as seamen, one of the passengers was washed overboard. These two ladies, aided by the gentlemen of the troupe, got up an impromptu musical entertainment, and realized a sufficient amount to put the sailor's family beyond immediate want.

—Mr. J. Lothrop Motley's removal has compelled him to abandon his great work, *The Thirty Years' War in Germany*.

—Another week will see all the wandering editors of New York back in their places. Mr. Hurlbut, Mr. H. E. Sweetser, Mr. Raymond, and Mr. Goodwin are expected at once.

—Dr. Holland's new poem is two thousand lines longer than "Bitter Sweet." It will be out next week.

—Personal friends of General McClellan assert that he has no idea of returning home at the request of Mr. Johnson, and that, on the contrary, he has just determined to remain abroad another year, and has taken a house and made arrangements for the tuition of his children accordingly.

—*Apropos* of the late abolition of imprisonment for debt in France, the celebrated *avocat* and politician, M. Berryer, has published some reminiscences in which he describes former inmates of the prison of Clichy. "In my time," he remarks, "Maximilian, ruling Duke of Zweibrucken, afterward King of Bavaria, was incarcerated by his creditors. For long years I have seen Lord Mazereene, an immensely rich man, in the debtor's prison. Mazereene was imprisoned for a considerable debt in bills imposed upon him, as he represented, by cheating in play, the payment of which he refused. He spent in prison an income of 100,000 francs, kept open table and furnished his mistress with an equipage and a box in each theater. A Mr. Swain, an American, was twenty-two years at Clichy. In the numerous pamphlets directed against his creditors, he invariably began with the statement that he had estates in the United States worth more than five millions, that he could pay the demands of his creditors twenty times over; but that these demands were unjust and he would never recognize wrong as right by their payment. Mr. Swain was fifty-six years old when brought to prison, and left it, in consequence of the July Revolution, seventy-four years old. He died two months afterwards."

—Dr. Bellows sees a great many things in Europe which ordinary tourists do not see, and which ordinary writers do not write about. He "peaks, pines, eats at last, and prays." Under date of Paris, he writes: "Under the precautions which are taken against premature burial. He says that in the cemetery there is a house, pleasantly arranged amid flower-beds and shrubs, to which all the dead are at once carried after being laid out, and there placed on beds, each with a bell-pull so connected with the hand that the least motion of the supposed corpse on reviving must arouse the attendant and bring instant attention. All this humane precaution has never yet been rewarded with a single call upon his watchful ears. Once, however, in a case where the deceased had died of frog fits, the accidental use of water caused a fall of the arm—the bell rang, and the attendant who had watched for years for the sound, when it came was so frightened that he ran from his post and alarmed the neighbors, who, after some time, rallied and discovered the cause of the alarm. This method of guarding against premature burial is quite common on the continent, but he thinks it is not worth adopting in America—though we commonly bury much too early for decency.

WESTERN NEWS.

When Mike McCoole was in Cincinnati, he took a great fancy to Aaron Jones's backer, a sporting man, named John Franklin. The result of his prepossession is that he has taken Franklin for his own backer, and he has authorized Franklin to make a match with Joe Coburn. Next week, *Clipper* will contain the challenge for $10,000.

The Barraboo (Wisconsin) *Republic* says: "The hop crop of Sauk county amounts to almost 30,000 bales, worth some $3,000,000, and the cost of picking is about $250,000."

The Michigan Southern Railroad has been building a couple of new passenger cars different from any heretofore used in this country. The interior is divided into five compartments, each secluded from the other. A passage-way is cut wide in the side of the car communicates with all the apartments and the central saloon. Each apartment is furnished with beautifully finished bronzed medallions, prominent among which are Pericles, Hespatia, Mark Anthony and Cleopatra.

The hostile Indians are said to be unwilling to trust the Commissioners. They demand the abandonment of the Powder river country before treating with any one. They have, however, sent word through runners, that they would be at Fort Laramie in November to hear propositions. The Commissioners decided to go to the North Platte; thence to Fort Larned, Colorado, via Julesburg and Denver. They expect to return to Leavenworth in October.

The Union Pacific railroad is finished four hundred and fifty miles from Omaha, and within fifty-nine miles of Cheyenne. The Government Commissioners will examine the additional section now completed next week.

A telegram from Commissioner Beauvais, at Fort Laramie, says seventy lodges of Northern Arrapahoes, under Little Shield, offer to surrender if the Government will protect them and feed their families. General Sherman issued an order to feed them until the meeting of the council in November.

A story is told of a brawny raftsman who approached the Southern Hotel in St. Louis just as the excitement over the reception of General Sheridan was at its climax. He asked a bystander, "What is all this about?" The man being a bit of a wag, and seeing the raftsman was a little unsophisticated, replied: "it is a great celebration in honor of Mr. Coole." The raftsman immediately became highly interested, and exclaimed: "What! the man that licked Jones? I must see him anyhow," and he pressed forward. Just then the crowd gave full vent a little man that was speaking, and he asked another spectator—"Is that him?" "That's him," was the reply, thinking he spoke of Sheridan. The big timber driver looked at the speaker fixedly for half a minute, and then said: "Well, if that's McCoole, Aaron Jones aint worth a cuss. Call such a little squirt of a man a fighter!" and so saying he turned away in evident disgust.

THE N. Y. *Commercial Bulletin*, alluding to the exploits of a National Bank in Brooklyn says: As to the failures of the National banks, we do not think that any more have transpired than any one would have predicted upon the establishment throughout the country of an entirely new financial system. In all cases of failure, the excellence of the law is seen in the security given to holders of bills, and this can not be overestimated as a means of preventing panics. Almost every person in the community is to a greater or less extent a creditor of some bank as a holder of its notes, and with a perfect assurance against loss, by the insolvency of the bank, it is not possible for a panic to take place. This portion of the law was taken from the banking laws of this State, and its value has been proved by many years' experience.

THE PEABODY FUND.—The trustees of the Peabody fund, having determined to apply the funds which the munificence of Mr. Peabody has placed in their hands in encouraging the introduction of the system of free schools into the Southern States, by supplementing the work of the people in the cause of popular education, the Rev. Mr. Amos, the Southern agent of that fund, is now on a visit to the North with the object of obtaining contributions in aid of the available means at the disposal of the trustees. Those means, though ample, are far from adequate to the wants of the population which it is sought to benefit. Hence the necessity for further help. Mr. Amos is furnished with testimonials of character from Generals Grant, Thomas and Howard, and several influential gentlemen in the North have already signified their warm approval of his mission.

MR. JOHNSON'S TREACHERY.

Interesting Statement of Hon. W. D. Kelley.

In a speech in Cincinnati last week, Hon. W. D. Kelley, of this State, spoke as follows:

My fellow-citizens, had Andrew Johnson been a true man, and not a tricky demagogue, had he been a patriot, and not a traitor, the Union would have been reconstructed, and the seats of Congress would have been filled ere this, and we would have been prepared to engage in discussing questions of banking, of tariff, and all the various concerns that relate to our daily life. But these are not the main questions to-day. We are to settle in the coming October elections in your State and in mine, and in New York, whether Grant surrendered to Lee and Sherman to Joe Johnston, or whether the Stars and Stripes were the emblem of the victorious army at the close of the last war. Believing in the patriotism of Mr. Johnson, I hastened to Washington immediately after the death of Abraham Lincoln, and while yet Mr. Johnson was residing under the hospitable roof of the Hon Samuel Hooper, of Boston, holding his executive sessions in a room of the Treasury building, ere the widow of our late lamented President had left the White House, and there, with a patriotic gentleman from Arkansas—a man who, though he had fallen into the rebellion soon dropped out, and had devoted his energies to promoting the Union cause, and I had a full and free conversation with Mr. Johnson. He then rejoiced that eight months would, within or nearly eight, before Congress would be called together. "In the meantime," said he, "I, as President, have nothing to do but hold that territory under military government, and when we shall enjoy life in safety in the midst of the country. It is well that so much time must elapse," said he, "before Congress come together, for the establishment of governments over that country belongs to Congress, and in eight months the people of the two sections, intermingling with each other freely, will come to understand each other better than they ever have done, and we will all get to understand the colored people better than we do, and to know how far it would be safe to invest them with political power." I was rejoiced to hear such assurances as these. The President did me the honor to say that he spoke freely to me, because he wanted the people to understand that these were his views, and he thought I had opportunities for making them known. I had seen Hon. Charles Sumner the night before, and he told me that in a conversation which he had had with the President that day, Mr. Johnson had made a similar statement to him. Said Mr. Sumner: "Providence seems to have taken care of us and to have inspired Mr. Johnson with the truth beyond the measure in which I was permitted to hope he possessed it. He takes the view that will make the North safe for the present, and ultimately give us a harmonious country." As I left the executive room, having come, I think at Mr. Johnson's request from Mr. Hooper's house, he saying to General Grant, for he was with me: "The time has come when I must be in the executive room. Our conversation is not finished. Go overt and here is my card to the messenger. Be in the room awaiting me, that we may conclude it there." As I left the room, to which I had been thus confidently introduced by him, I met Gen. Carl Schurz, fresh from Gen. Sherman's army in North Carolina, with his stars bright on his shoulders, and the dust from Sherman's grand march to the sea yet upon his war-worn uniform. After the close of this interview, I met him on the street, and he said he: "The President is all right if he don't talk a little too strongly." Said he: "I am afraid he doth protest too much, and the very vehemence of his protestations makes me fear the fidelity of his statements." And I think the next day in Philadelphia, and in the presence of a gentleman in the Union League building, Mr. Schurz and I compared notes and found that Andrew Johnson had talked to him as to me, and to both as to Charles Sumner. A few days afterward I met General Steward L. Woodford and General Hatfield, the one fresh from the command of the City of Charleston, and the other from the City of Savannah, Georgia, and I learned from one of them that he had heard from a Georgia gentleman who had been a guest of the President and had an interview with him, that it was his purpose to overthrow the Radical Party and reorganize the National Democratic Party. And, said General Woodford, uniting some gentlemen from Charleston, South Carolina, prominent rebels, "that is the statement Mr. Johnson has given to each and all of them, each and every one and apart from the others. Just think of it! Talking to prominent Union men of the North—men whose voices could be heard—men in whom some portion of the people of the North confided—hugging Johnson, Radicals as they were, to go out and lustrate him and proclaim him in harmony with the North, while negotiating with the bloodiest-handed rebels of the South to overthrow the party that had conquered the rebellion, and to build up the party that had brought on the war. I watched him for a little while, and what did I learn? Why, that he rejoiced that there were no Southern men before Congress assembled, that he might assume the powers of a dictator, and organize governments to suit himself over the seven States in rebellion—that he should take the legislation of the country into his own hands, and say to the people dwelling upon 800,000 square miles of American territory, "You shall have constitutions, provided you make them to meet the wishes of King Andrew the First."

THE State of South Carolina is said to be bankrupt. The taxes which have been already paid into the State have been entirely suspended, and the Treasury is empty. The executions now outstanding against delinquent tax payers amount to something over $100,000. When the present tax bill was reported by the Committee on Ways and Means to the Legislature at its last session, it was estimated that the several items it would raise would approximate to $600,000, but of this amount it has fallen short about $260,000.

REV. G. D. Chenoweth, one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union, has traveled six thousand miles in the service, made one hundred and fifty speeches, procured three thousand six hundred and seventy-four names to the temperance pledge, and formed fourteen county organizations, auxiliary to the parent society.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch, dated the 11th, states that the Democrats will have a majority in the Legislature of twenty on joint ballot. A later dispatch, however, dated the 12th, says: "It is asserted that the Democrats have a majority of eighteen in the House. On joint ballot the Union men will have two majority."

CHICAGO and St. Louis keep up the newspaper controversy about which is and will be the largest; which does and will do the most business, and kindred questions, which appear no nearer a settlement than when the discussion began.

NO MORE SORE FEET.

Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,

PETERSON'S

CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT,

Is not only a relief, but a radical cure for those pests of the feet. Mr. J. W. Barker, the Pittsburgh Dry Goods Merchant, says Peterson's ointment removed the pain almost immediately, and ultimately removed the corns from his feet.

Try it, and Relief is certain.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

McCLARAN & McKENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

DR. CHAUSSIER'S EMPRESS.

LA COMPOSITION DE L'IMPERATRICE, POUR LES CHEVEUX.

It has long been known that the hair, by mental exertion, by excitement, by disease, and imperfect circulation, loses invariably turning gray and falls off. The celebrated French Chemist, DR. CHAUSSIER, has provided a complete antidote, and at the same time a beautiful dressing for the hair, durable and finely perfumed. Remember, this is the finest article for the hair that has ever been presented to the public. It is not a Dye. It will not soil the finest linen, it will not gum the hair. It is free from the disagreeable smell of sulphur. It relieves the scalp of dandruff or unpleasant irritation. Prevents the hair from falling off, even after fever. Causes the hair to grow. It will restore gray hair to its natural color, or the money will be refunded in every instance. As this preparation is comparatively new in this country, the proprietors present the testimonials of well known persons as to its excellence. Directions in French and English.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 81 Market street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC

Notice is hereby given that the License granted to

LEWIS J. KUECHLER, Dentist,

Of Allegheny City, Pa., for the use of Rubber as a base for Artificial Teeth, has been revoked. All persons are hereby cautioned against employing the above LEWIS J. KUECHLER. In the above named branch of Dentistry, as by so doing they render themselves equally liable to prosecution for infringement.

JOSIAH BACON,

Treasurer Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Co.

Boston, September 14, 1867. eod

NOTICE.

On and after the 1st of OCTOBER, 1867, the undersigned

ALE BREWERS

will Collect CASH for Ale delivered in the cities of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and suburbs.

SPENCER & McKAY.
CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO.,
Z. WAINWRIGHT,
PEIR, DANNALS & CO.,
SMITH & CO.,
DARRAH & CO.,
POLLOCK & FAWCETT,
P. J. HIGGINS.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1867.

VINEGAR, VINEGAR.

Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar,

For pickling and table use, for sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

SHAKER TABLE MATS.

100 sets genuine Shaker Table Mats (the most impervious to heat) just received at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,
30 Fifth street.

PITTSBURGH GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY,

43 Market street, near Third, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUGH FITZPATRICK, PROPRIETOR.

Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pen Holders, wholesale and retail. Pens carefully repaired. Persons living out of the city having Pens to repair can send them by mail and they will be promptly returned.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the GROVER & BAKER

No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at

NO. 108 FIFTH STREET

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA State Agricultural Society

WILL HOLD ITS EXHIBITION

AT PITTSBURGH,

TUESDAY, Sept. 24th,

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25th,

THURSDAY, Sept. 26th,

FRIDAY, Sept. 27th.

AN OFFICE IS OPEN AT

No. 10 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.

Catalogues of Premiums can be obtained upon application there.

The Entry Books must close on MONDAY EVENING, September 23d, unless in special cases, to be determined by the Committee. For purpose of entering, the office will be open until 10 o'clock on the night of that day.

All pedigrees of stock must be handed into the office of the secretary ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 20th.

All persons, EXHIBITORS, who desire offering stock or articles for sale, must notify the secretary ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 20th.

Hay and Straw will be furnished FREE; all other feed at current market rates. Water in full supply.

The regulations will in all cases be closely adhered to. The Exhibition will open on

Tuesday, Sept. 24, at Noon.

Single admission 25 cents; membership One Dollar, with four admission tickets; life membership Ten Dollars; carriages, horses and driver 75 cents; passengers 25 cents; horse and rider 50 cents; amphitheater 25 cents.

Premiums will be paid as soon as the Secretary can prepare the awards for the Treasurer, but not before FRIDAY, September 27th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Efficient police and guard, both for day and night, for the protection of all articles on exhibition, has been provided.

A. BOYD HAMILTON,
PRESIDENT.

A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary.

Office of the State Agricultural Society, Harrisburg, September 2, 1867. d

NEW CARPETS.

McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET,

Are now receiving the FALL STYLES of

CARPETING
OIL CLOTHS, &c.
BORDERED CRUMB CLOTHS,
HEAVY AND EXTRA WIDE
FELTING AND DRUGGETS
BY THE YARD.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Low Priced Ingrains,
AND
Superior Rag & Cottage Carpets.

McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH ST., between Smithfield and Wood.

AUTUMN TRADE, 1867.

M'ELROY,
DICKSON
& COMPANY,
54 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH,

NOW OFFER THEIR

FALL STOCK

DOMESTIC AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS
AND
NOTIONS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

The assortment will be kept complete during the season, and

Cash and Short Time Buyers

Are invited to examine the Stock.

S. B. McELROY.
JAMES DICKSON.
JOHN T. SHANE.

JACKSON'S UNIVERSAL WASHING COMPOUND,

An Entirely New Preparation.

We are now engaged in manufacturing this valuable article for cleaning purposes, which we have confidence will give entire satisfaction.

HOUSEKEEPERS,
PLEASE TRY IT.

With it you can save at least from three to five hours labor on the washboard, besides having pure and fine. FOR FINE PAINTS it is invaluable, for once it cleans them easily and makes them bright, it is also useful for scrubbing floors, washing dishes, &c. It is warranted to contain

NO LIME,

Or other injurious article. For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally, and wholesale and retail at our Office and Salesroom,

NO. 59 FOURTH STREET.

GEORGE R. SLATER & CO.

NOTICE—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Whereas, a Libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, on the 6th day of September, 1867, by the United States Libellant, against 20 Barrels of Spirits, containing 857 51-100 gallons, seized and lately in the possession of JOHN CARR, and now in the custody of the Collector of the 24th District of Pennsylvania. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the mandate, undersigned of the said Court, to me directed, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said twenty barrels of spirits, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at Pittsburgh, on the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1867, and there to show their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal Western District, Pa.

Marshal's Office, September 12, 1867.

TO IRON MEN.

WANTED—A PARTNER ACQUAINTED WITH THE IRON BUSINESS, having capital, to join in an enterprise of making Iron in Western Pennsylvania, on the Allegheny river, where there is plenty of very superior ore (True Spathic) already developed in part, a supply for the best Coking Coal, some five feet in thickness, with a substantial Iron Railroad, cars, &c., running to the river. Only requiring a New Blast Furnace to make it the best paying interest in the State. For further information address, or call on

WM. HECKLE,
No. 23 MILK STREET,
Boston, Mass.

T7th8

EUGENE LANGEN'S PATENT SHELVING GRATES

And Smokeless Furnaces.

The above are offered to different Manufacturers and Steamboatmen. These Furnaces permit a smokeless combustion of any fuel; produce an intense heat; are very saving; easy to manage, and present always a cool fire front. Over 8,000 are already in operation. Different construction of Grates made on the above principle, can be furnished at a short notice to suit any furnace or steam boiler.

Address Postoffice Box No. 174 Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. S. MEISSNER,
Sole Agent for Eugene Langen in the U. S.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOMESTIC SEGARS,

Manufactured from Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio Seed Leaf, on consignment, will be sold at prices ranging from Eight to Fifteen Dollars per Thousand.

ROBERT P. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water sts.

PRODUCE.

15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 100 bush boltcd Corn Meal; 50 bush boltcd Corn, white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 600 lbs White Middlings; 15 bus. Barley; 30 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale; 100 bags prime Old Cheese; 100 bxs new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by

R. RIDDLE
No. 108 Liberty street.

COLOMBO ROOT.

150 LBS FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First sts.
eod

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership existing under the style of PUSEY & STEPHENS, was dissolved on the 13th inst., by mutual consent. J. W. STEPHENS retiring. G. W. PUSEY, of the late firm, is alone authorized to collect the assets of the late firm, and will pay the debts thereof, at the old place of business, No. 49 Federal street, Allegheny city.

G. W. PUSEY,
J. W. STEPHENS.

September 14, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of BROWN & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect from August 1st, 1867. The business will be settled by the succeeding firm, at the Wayne Works, Corner of Wayne street and Duquesne Way.

JOHN H. BROWN,
JOSEPH S. BROWN.

Pittsburgh, September 12, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have entered into Partnership, to take effect from August 1, 1867, under the name and style of BROWN & CO., and will continue the manufacture of Iron, Nails and Steel as heretofore, at the Wayne Iron and Steel Works, corner of Wayne street and Duquesne Way.

JOHN H. BROWN,
JO

...ily Commercial

OLD CHURCH-BELL.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

...be softly I swing, I ring,
...by thoughts to bring,
...call deny my bold behest
...summon the people of the land
...to worship, hither to wend,
...to sleep in a quiet bed,
...Swing, ring,
...And then I swing
...at my beck as I'm swinging.

...e the seasons to me is mine!
...be it chorus or fune
...to me the sexton plods,
...From the turning of cradle
...gray eyes right well do I see
...er's wedding, or death it be,
...Swing, ring,
...The notes I fling
...er the valley are winging.

...d children, one by one,
...ved my warning soon,
...the sexton is older than I!
...y kinsman high
...are my courtiers, loving me well,
...on the voice of the old church-bell.
...Swing, sing,
...And when I swing
...er richand the poor I am bringing.

...from the labors and dreams of life,
...and gentle wife!
...of the proud ambitious brow,
...are thy visions now?
...are telling the story you told,
...are scheming for glory and gold,
...Swing, ring,
...And here I sing,
...sking the grave will ever stop singing.

...s, when the stars are aloft, I gaze,
...ling the twinkling rays
...oon the village window shine;
...body there is mine,
...to are parted and young lips meet;
...t the days of life are fleet!
...swing, ring,
...They are rushing—
...one—like the strokes I am ringing!

...instance of the degree of superstiti...till exists in many parts of Eng...ly reported. At the Cricklade Pet...in Wiltshire, a matron named Eliza...a statement which was briefly as...er father had lost or missed the...our pounds sterling, and suspicion...unfounded, fell upon herself and...l. The theory was formed that she had ...s, and thus her husband had obtain...the money. It was determined to ...ter by the "Bible and key." The...aced in the Bible on a particular ...mon's Song," the book closed and ...spended by a string passed through ...of the key, which protruded. One ...ns then thought of the suspected in...e edge of the book turned towards ...and Mrs. Glass was adjudged guilty, ...xpressed it "upset." All this was ...nce. But she knew that she was ...nd when informed of her condem...ted tactics when others, more as...he, had used before her; she deter...speach the credibility of the whole ...w Testament she put the key on ..."Blessed are the pure in heart" and ...the book as before, she was acquit...bled by the apparent inconsistency ...and New Testaments she inquired of ...rates what was to be done. They ...er with the remark that the bench ...nterfere, and that if innocent she ...satisfied with the approval of a good ...

...IAN ANACHRONTIC.—It tells that an ...ing the earth some time after the ... of the deluge discovered Father ...ag at noon in the shade of a fig tree ...ry disconsolate. The angel inquired ...f his grief. Noah replied that the ...heats were oppressive, and that he was ...d had nothing to drink. "Nothing ...said the angel. "Look around! Do ...es fail, and the rivers run, and is ...a spring of water bubbling up at the ...or?" "It is true," answered Noah, ...s breast, "that there is abundance of ...hich thy servant can bathe; but, alas! ...nk of the multitudes of strong men, ...l women, and of innocent children, ...untless host of animals that were ...n the flood, the idea of water becomes ...s and my lips refuse to drink." "There ...n what thou sayest," replied the angel ...fling his snow-white wings he flew up ...swift as alightening flash, and while ...of Noah were still dazzled by the ...of his presence returned with some ...he vine, which he taught the grateful ...how to plant and tend, and when the ...ipe how to press it into wine. This ...ong, was the source of all the benefi...benevolent drinks which the world ...e grape.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

...w York *Gazette* concludes a plea for ..."women" as follows: But whatever ...our girls have, let us have less of it. ...girls are notorious for their pallor ...y, and tendency to wither and lose ...ms at an early age. This country ...eater want at the present time than of ...rls and plump women. Let us have ...mp and healthy, whether they know ...or not. We can teach their children ...y don't know if necessary; by all ...us have rosy, blooming, solid women. ...he railroad is not half so important to ...erity of this country as the aggregate ...ls of its women. The female sex of ...ought to weigh at least half as much ...it does now.

...ommission appointed by the British ...ut to inquire into and report on the ...s in the established church growing ...he ritualistic question, have reported ...ile the vestments of the high church ...re regarded by some witnesses (exam...e course of the investigation) as sym...f doctrine, and by others as being a ...of distinctive honor to the Holy Com...s the highest act of Christian worship, ...regarded by none as essential, and they ...ve offense to many. They therefore ...nd that it is expedient to restrain all ...s in respect to vesture from that which ...e been the established usage of the ...

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HEATON'S OINTMENT will cure ...

TON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum. ...
TON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores. ...
TON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of ...

0 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists ...
WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, ...
Proprietors.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND ...
Quinsy or inflammation of the throat is very ...t during the Spring and Fall of the year. ...ls of persons have immediate recourse to ...fidence on the first symptoms of attack, and ...only save time but even dispense with the ...r attendance of a physician. Colds pro...the rapid and frequent changes of the at...e during this season, are speedily cured by ...These remedies fortify the body against ...mencies of the winter. Sold by all druggists.

CAUTION.—We call attention to the ...*imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, ...g of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, etc., ...extensively offered for sale by American ...turers, and that there are also English imi...in the market, both of inferior quality. ...is may be procured from responsible dealers ...out the country, and purchasers may avoid ...ves by noting our trade-mark on every ar...our own manufacture, thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

...ods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on ...Albata or Nickel Silver and we guarantee ...every respect superior to the best Sheffield ...GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silver...and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, ...nce, R. I. TUF

...RNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR ...
...RNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR ...
...NIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. ...
...NIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL.

...E, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR ...NEURALGIA AND ALL NERVOUS ...DISEASES.

...n unfailing remedy in all cases of Facial Neu...often effecting a perfect cure in a single day. ...m of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its magic ...ce. Even the severest cases of Chronic Neu...and general Nervous derangements of many ...standing, affecting the entire system, are com...and permanently cured by it in a few days, ...w weeks at the utmost. It contains nothing ...ous to the most delicate system, and can always ...d with perfect safety. It is in constant use by ...t physicians, who give it their unanimous and ...lified approval. Sent by mail on receipt of $1 ...o postage stamps. Sold everywhere. ...

...URNER & CO., Sole Proprietors, ...
120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

...ATCHES. JEWELRY. &C.

...DIES'

...GOLD WATCHES,

...w and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers, ...
...ERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS, ...
JUST RECEIVED BY ...
DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers, ...
56 FIFTH STREET.

SUPERB STOCK OF ...FINE GOLD AND SOLID SILVER ...WATCHES,

...Warranted to Run and Thoroughly Regulated at ...
The Low Price of $10 Each, ...
...SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. ...
Solid Gold Hunting Watches, $250 to 1,000; 100 ...
...ie Cased Gold Watches, $200 to 500; 100 Ladies' ...
...ches, enamelled, $100 to 300; $200 Gold Hunting ...
...nometer Watches, $250 to 300; 50 Gold Hunting ...
...lish Levers, $200 to 250; 300 Gold Hunting Duplex ...
...$150 to 200; 500 Gold Hunting American ...
...ches, $100 to 250; 500 Silver Hunting Levers, $50 ...
...0; 500 Silver Hunting Duplexes, $75 to $90; 500 ...
...0; 500 Silver Hunting Levers, 1,000 Gold Hunting ...
...Ladies' Watches, $50 to $250; 1,000 Gold Hunting ...
...$60 to 75; 1,000 Miscellaneous Watches, all ...
...ities, $50 to 100; 2,500 Hunting Silver Watches, $40 to 75, ...
...$30 to 100; 2,500 Hunting Silver Watches, $10 to 75. ...
...,000 Assorted Silver Watches, $10 to 75. ...
...e above stock will be disposed of on the *popular ...price plan*, giving every patron a fine gold or ...ver Watch for $10, without regard to value ...wish to immediately dispose of the above mag...nt stock. Certificates, naming the articles, are ...ed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed. Holders ...entitled to the articles named on their certificate, ...whether it be a ...payment of Ten Dollars, or one worth less. The return of ...ten worth $1 00 or one worth less, to the article ...of our certificates entitles you to the article ...ed thereon, upon payment of Ten Dollars. ...th and no article valued less than $10 is named ...any certificate, it will at once be seen that ...*is no Lottery, but a straight-forward legitimate ...transaction, which may be participated in with a ...good foundation.* ...
Single Certificate will be sent by mail, post-paid, ...on receipt of 25 cents. Five for $1, eleven for $2, ...rty-three and elegant premium for $5, sixty-six ...d more valuable premium for $10, one hundred ...d most superb Watch for $15. To Agents, or those ...ishing employment, this is a rare opportunity. It ...legitimately conducted business, duly authorized ...the Government, and open to the most careful ...utiny. Try us. Address ...
WRIGHT, BROTHER & CO., Importers, ...
161 Broadway, New York.

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NEW OPERA HOUSE.

W. M. HENDERSON.....LESSEE.
M. W. CANNING.....MANAGER.
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Re-engagement for six nights only of the favorite artiste,

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

Who will appear (second time in this city) THIS EVENING, September 17th, 1867, in Robertson's new comedy of

CASTE.

Esther Eccles.....Miss Charlotte Thompson.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Beethoven's Grand Oratorio,

CHRIST ON MOUNT OLIVET,

To be given under the direction of

F. PUEHRINGER,

Late of Grover's Grand Opera Troupe,

Thursday Evening, Sept. 26, 1867.

Prices of Admission—Private boxes $5.00. Parquette and dress circle $1.00. Family circle 75 cents. Gallery 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Kieber & Bro.'s Music Store, Wood street.
Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M., to commence at 7½. The Concert will be over at 10 o'clock, thereby giving persons who live at a distance an opportunity to get home by the cars.

PROF. COWPER'S DANCING ACADEMY is now open for the reception of pupils, at his New Assembly Rooms, No. 57 Fifth street, opposite the Old Theater. Days of Tuition: MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Ladies', Masters and Misses' Class 3 P. M.; Gentlemen's Class at 8 o'clock in the Evening. Circulars to be had at the Music Stores, or from

PROF. COWPER,
At St. Charles Hotel.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED BY OCEAN STEAMER TRIPOLI, AND HAVE NOW OPEN A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BRUSSELS CARPETS AND RUGS IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS, CROSSLEY & SONS, AND EMBRACING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES NEVER BEFORE IN THIS MARKET.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Street.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

AT RETAIL.

ALL WOOL INGRAINS
REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.

BRUSSELS CARPETS
REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.

Good White and Red Checked
CHINA MATTING,
REDUCED TO 33 CENTS PER YARD

Heavy Reduction in
LACE CURTAINS,
AND MANY OTHER GOODS.

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Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Miner's Book Store. eod

PRICES REDUCED

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
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Rugs and Mats,
Stair Rods, &c.

In view of buying our FALL GOODS, we offer our stock at prices to suit the CLOSEST BUYERS. Those needing goods in our line cannot afford to pass us by.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NO. 21 FIFTH STREET,
(OVER BATES & BELL.) 3

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.
JOHN F. CLULEY
HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.
Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS
NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.

ISAIAH WOODBURY,
DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard, Whale and Sperm
OILS.
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
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CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE

ISAIAH WOODBURY,
SOLE AGENT,
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HARRISON & BRO.,
FURNISH STONE FLAGS,
For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks, Hearths, Pavements, &c. These Flags are from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the control of the

LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY

In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREESPORT and COMMON STONE.
Office and Yard, corner BUTLER and BOUNDARY STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

GET NONE BUT A
GROVER & BAKER,
It is the best for all purposes. Call at
No. 58 FIFTH STREET.

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M'CANDLESS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
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AND
DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
NO. 94
WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH,
HAVE NOW OPEN
FOR INSPECTION
An unusually Large and Attractive Stock, all of which has been
BOUGHT FOR CASH,
AND WILL BE SOLD AT
EASTERN PRICES.

PRINTS,
ALL THE BEST MAKES.

Delaines,
Armures,
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Cashmeres,
FRENCH MERINOS,
ALL COLORS.
Tickings,
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Denims,
Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans,
Tweeds,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
Cloths,
Doeskins,
Overcoatings,
SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE.
BLANKETS,
ALL GRADES.
White and Colored
BALMORAL SKIRTS
ALSO, A FULL STOCK OF
Hosiery,
Gloves and Notions.

BUYERS
ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

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1867. FALL. 1867.
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M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
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Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of
DELAINES, PRINTS,
MUSLINS,
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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.
Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior
FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS
AND
Country Blankets.
These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.
M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
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PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINS,
SILK WARP POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
WOOL DELAINES,
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OPENED AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal St., Allegheny City.

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NEW STYLES SONTAGS,
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A GOOD ASSORTMENT AT
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180 and 182 Federal St., Allegheny City.

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PLAIN RED,
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GRAY FLANNELS,
VERY CHEAP, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
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COVERLETS,
COTTON BATTING,
A GOOD STOCK AT
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NEW HATS,
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YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
BUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.
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Muslins, Prints, Flannels,
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JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT
LOW PRICES, BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
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RECTIFIERS AND DEALERS IN
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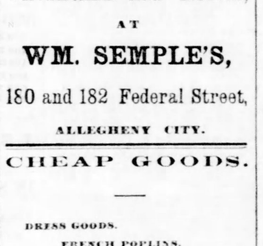
IN BOND AND FREE,
No. 218 Walnut St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
We have a United States Bonded Warehouse, and solicit shipments.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.
Used by hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.
ALSO,
EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.



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SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,
FOUR YEARS OLD.
This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable
Tonic and Strengthening Properties
Are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect,
A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.
Invalids use SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE. Females use SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE. Wealthy persons find a benefit by its use. SPEER'S WINES in hospitals are preferred to other Wines.
☞Sold by Druggists and Grocers.
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 55, N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

BOTTLED ALES,
KENNETT, WINTERTON,
And all the best brands; SUPERIOR SODA WATERS bottled by
J. C. BUFFUM & CO.,
No. 33 and 34 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street,
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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
OFFER AT EASTERN PRICES,
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PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
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CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
SATINETS, JEANS TWEEDS,
SHAWLS, SKIRTS,
HOSIERY,
FLANNELS AND
BLANKETS,
YANKEE NOTIONS.
A FULL LINE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices before making their purchases.

FULLERTON'S
Freeport Barred Flannels.
We are the Agents for the sale of this well-known make.

Fullerton's Barred Flannels
Sold at MILL PRICE. Strictly on Commission. All genuine Fullerton Flannels have name on each piece.
"Greenville Woolen Mills." W. Craig & Co. We have accepted the Agency of this Mill, and are prepared to sell at MILL PRICE.

Greenville Barred Flannels,
AND
COUNTRY BLANKETS.
These Flannels are 34 inches wide, the heaviest Scoured Flannels in the market and intrinsically cheap. Also,
Blanket, 10-4, weighing 6½ lbs.
Blanket, 11-4, weighing 7½ lbs.
These goods we deliver here at MILL PRICE, a saving to buyers of FREIGHT AND CHARGES.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
No. 115 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

JUST OPENED
AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
19 FIFTH STREET,
RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF
Bead Gimps and Fringes,
A NEW LOT VERY CHEAP OF
MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUPER. ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS—new styles.
FRENCH CORSETS—new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS—new shape.
We have just opened a superior lot of
LADIES' PROMENADE SATCHELS AND GENT'S TRAVELING BAGS,
Of the best quality and most popular styles.
We invite special attention to our new lot of
ENGLISH COTTON HOSIERY AND ENGLISH AND FRENCH MADE GLOVES.
THE "STAR SHIRT,"
And all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, AT LOW PRICES.
Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN & HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.,
Can be found an entirely fresh stock of all the best brands of every thing in the
Dry Goods Line,
AND AT THE
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
4-4 Penn Mill Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Pittsburgh Family Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Juniata B, Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Oella Brown Sheeting.
TICKINGS,
Tweeds, Cassimeres,
Checks, &c.
A fine assortment of S. Bradley & Son's, and other celebrated makes of
Barred Country Flannels
PENN MILL CARPET CHAIN, all colors.
SEAMLESS BAGS AND COTTON BATTING, at Mill Prices.

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A COMPLETE STOCK,
NOW OPENING.
BATES & BELL,
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THE LARGEST
Trimming & Notion House
IN THE WEST.

NEW GOODS,
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
PRICES AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES.
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
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GLOVES, HOSIERY,
WOOLEN GOODS.
HOOP AND BALMORAL SKIRTS.
FURNISHING GOODS.
PAPER COLLARS.
FLANNELS, YARNS AND WORSTEDS.
☞BUYERS will find it to their interest to call and look through our stock, at
Nos. 77 and 79 MARKET ST.

MANUFACTURERS.

Notice to the Consumers of the Genuine Swedish Dannemora Iron.

I beg to announce that I have this day entered into a Contract with Messrs. W. JESSOP & SONS, of *Sheffield for the whole Annual Make of the above Iron*, which, in future will be stamped

Luefsta W. Jessop & Sons,

And to which I direct the special attention of the Trade.
LUEFSTA, in Sweden, 20th April, 1867.
CARL EMANUEL DE GEER, Proprietor.
WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS, in referring to the above notice, beg to inform dealers in, and consumers of IRON AND STEEL, that they are prepared to receive orders for this IRON, and for BLISTER and EXTRA CAST STEEL made from it. Iron, at their Establishments, 91 and 93 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, and 155 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH

WHITE LEAD,
RED LEAD,
LITHARGE
AND
ZINC.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,
WHITE LEAD WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE AND ZINC.
Office, 9 SMITHFIELD ST., Monongahela House.

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BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
Steam Boilers,
CHIMNEYS, BRITCHES, FEED PIPES, AND PANS, STEAM PIPE, SALT PANS, IRON BRIDGES,
OIL STILLS, OIL TANKS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, CONDENSERS, PRISON DOORS, GASOMETERS, STEAM BOILERS.
Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.
☞Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

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FOUNDRY.
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PIPE WORKS.
Cor. Carroll and Smallman Sts.
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WILLIAM SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My pipes are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, and TWELVE FEET LENGTHS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

JUNIATA IRON WORKS.
SHOENBERGER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.
BOILER PLATE, SHEET IRON,
AND
PATENT HAMMERED
Horse and Mule Shoes,
Would call especial attention to our Shoes, which we claim to be of a
Very Superior Quality.
Offices: 93 WATER ST., and at 116 ETNA STREET, Pittsburgh.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.

WASHINGTON WORKS.
OFFICE:
No. 12 Smithfield, cor. First street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES,
BOLT AND STATIONERY ENGINES,
STEAM HAMMERS,
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS, of all descriptions,
MACHINERY AND CASTINGS, of every description.
BLAKE'S ROCK AND ORE CRUSHER,
BOILERS AND SHEET IRON WORKS,
Agents for the "GIFFARD" INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.

JOSEPH P. HAIGH. WILLIAM MILLER.
DUQUESNE AND WEST POINT FORGES,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office, COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND POINT ST.
JOSEPH P. HAIGH & CO.,
Have facilities co-extensive with the leading Forges in the East, and are prepared to PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY fill all orders for
STEAMBOAT SHAFTS, CRANKS, PISTON RODS, LEVERS, PITMAN JAWS, WRISTS,
RAILROAD AXLES
LOCOMOTIVE FRAMES,
Together with every description of SHAPE WORK. nov-77

ROBERT C. TOTTEN. NATHANIEL B. HOGE
FULTON FOUNDRY.
SIXTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, 141 Wood street.
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Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten
Manufacturers of Chill Rolls, warranted; Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling Heating and Tunnelling Furnace Plates, of improved patterns; plain and corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns. Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.
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165 FIRST STREET,
Opposite rear of Monongahela House,
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NO. 23 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
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Manufacturers of all kinds of
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Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

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Iron and Steel Works.
HAILMAN, RAHM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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PLOW, SPRING, AM. B. STEEL, SPRINGS, AXLES, &c.
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Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKES.
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GRATES AND RANGES.
BISSELL & CO.,
NO. 235 LIBERTY STREET,
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MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE
FOR COAL,
AND
BLACK OAK
FOR WOOD.
Fine and Common Enameled GRATE FRONTS, SUMMER FRONTS and FENDERS, and
BISSELL & CO.'S CELEBRATED
DOUBLE OVEN COOKING RANGE,
Made expressly for Bituminous Coal, which for Beauty, Economy, Cleanliness and Utility stands unsurpassed, being the best Range for its cost ever offered in this market.
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WASH HOUSE FURNACES,
TEA KETTLES, JAMB GRATES,
HAM BOILERS,
WAFFLE IRONS, &c., &c.
Please give us a call or send for our Circular.
oct3-d-y

IRON WORKS.
AMERICAN IRON WORKS,
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
American and Clair BAR, HOOP,
Sheet and Plate Iron,
BRIDGE IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON,
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COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS, 16 and 30 inch to yard.
TRAM RAILS, punched and countersunk
BOILER, BRIDGE AND TANK RIVETS,
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,
SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS AND BOLTS,
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS,
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS.
MOWER AND REAPER BARS,
WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:
120 WATER AND 120 FRONT.
BRANCH OFFICE:
NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 FRONT STREETS, CHICAGO, ILL.
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CONTRACTORS,
AND OTHERS INTERESTED.
PHŒNIX
HYDRAULIC CEMENT CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.
Warranted Equal to any in the United States.
CAPACITY OF OUR MILLS EQUAL TO ANY DEMAND.
ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.
Principal Office, 271 Liberty St.,
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CONSTANT SUPPLY ON HAND BY THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES:
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BRASS FOUNDERS,
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BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS,
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COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES,
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS,
STOVE AND SAW RODS,
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...mercial

...T MATTERS.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A meeting of the Allegheny Temperance League will be held this evening in the Ohio Avenue M. E. Church. Fifth ward. Several addresses will be delivered, and important business will be introduced.

THE THOMPSON-MOFFITT CONSPIRACY CASE.—The second trial of Alexander Moffitt, for conspiracy, on oath of issue Thompson, will commence in the Quarter Sessions to-day. This case grows out of the famous Fayette county murder-fitting cases. It will be remembered that Moffitt was convicted at the last term, but got a new trial.

THE BOAT RACE ON SATURDAY.—The boat race which is announced to take place on Saturday next, between the Duquesne and Howard Clubs, is creating considerable interest in boating circles. The contest will be for a purse of five hundred dollars, each club having agreed to put up a forfeit of fifty dollars. At the last race between the clubs, some weeks since, over the Allegheny course, the Duquesne was defeated, owing to Mr. John Fisher being seized with cramps; but the Howard, in order to settle the matter definitely, agreed to give the rival crew an opportunity to redeem itself. Both crews are in active training, and although not professional oarsmen, will labor hard for success.

Another Charge of Libel Against J. B. O'Neill.

It will be remembered that the charge of libel preferred by Daniel O'Neill against James B. O'Neill, fell to the ground, for the reason that no proof could be obtained that he had procured the publication in the *Leader*. Indeed, it was in evidence that J. B. O'Neill did *not* procure its publication. Daniel O'Neill yesterday preferred another charge against J. B. O'Neill, before Alderman Strain, alleging that he had procured the publication in the *Evening Chronicle*, on the 26th of April last. The information sets forth that "the said defendant, Jas. B. O'Neill, unlawfully and maliciously wrote and published, or caused to be published, a certain libel, and concerning this deponent, a false and malicious libel, and that therein charged (among other things) that this deponent was 'a well known public libeller, whose life-long business has been that of criminating his betters for money,' and which said false and malicious libel and writing, so as aforesaid published, contained other false and malicious words, which will be produced and exhibited in this case, which said libel and libellous matter is untrue in fact, and did subject this deponent to public hatred, contempt and ridicule."

A warrant was issued, and the accused will appear and enter bail when he becomes aware that the charge has been made.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Owing to the illness of Judge Stowe, who had been presiding in this Court, Judge Sterrett was obliged to discontinue the trial list in the Common Pleas, and preside in the Quarter Sessions.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

William Pooler, of Hilltown township, was indicted for selling liquor without license, on oath of the constable of that district. He plead guilty to the accusation, but alleged that he had not knowingly violated the law. He kept a grocery store, and in the way of business had traded for a few bottles of porter, which he innocently sold, not knowing that he was doing anything wrong. The Court remarked that he had no rights to sell a single bottle, without first having license; but the fact of the defendant was then sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, the lowest penalty provided by law.

WIFE BEATING AND ABANDONMENT.

John S. Smith, Justice of the Peace, of Etna, plead *nolle contendere* to a charge of assault and battery, preferred by his wife. He was also charged with having abandoned his wife, and refused to contribute to her support. It appears that the prosecutrix is the second wife of the defendant, and the trouble arose from alleged bad treatment of his children by the former wife. Witnesses were called and testified that Smith had forcibly put his wife out of the house, striking her, and knocking her down. She had a child in her arms at the time. This occurred early in May last, and she has not been and never show herself in the house again. Mrs. Smith testified that he had beaten and abused her on other occasions. On the assault and battery charge the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of forty dollars and costs. The charge of abandonment was also sustained, and the Court ordered Smith to give bond for the payment of the sum of twelve dollars per month for the support of his wife and child.

PRESENTMENT AGAINST RAWDY HOUSES.

The Grand Jury appeared and made a special presentment against the keepers of four bawdy houses, located in different parts of the city. The names of the streets, and the number of the houses are given in the presentment, together with the names of the keepers, and the Court directed the Assistant District Attorney to prepare bills for the Grand Jury bills of indictment against the persons named.

A SINGULAR SURETY CASE.

Elizabeth Burns, an aged resident of Finley township, was arraigned on a charge of having threatened to kill Mary A. Davis, and burn her property. The threat was made on the 11th of August, as alleged. Singularly enough, the house of the prosecutrix, Mrs. Davis, who is a next neighbor of Elizabeth Burns, caught fire the same day and was destroyed. The circumstances were claimed to be suspicious, and the old lady was arrested and held to answer. A large number of witnesses were called for the defense, who testified that the character of Mrs. Davis, for truth and veracity, was such that she (Mrs. Davis) would not believe her on oath. Other evidence was given, tending to show that Elizabeth Burns could not have had any agency in the destruction of Mrs. Davis's house. The Court decided that the case had not been satisfactorily made out, and ordered the prosecutrix to pay costs.

LARCENY BY A SERVANT GIRL.

Ellen Henderson, a young girl, was put on trial for having stolen a number of dresses, a shawl, skirts, a pair of gaiters, and other articles of wearing apparel, the property of Mrs. Margery Hamlin, wife of James S. Hamlin, a resident of Walnut street, in the Fifth ward. Mrs. Hamlin testified that the girl was in her employ, as a servant, in July last, and that the articles were missed on the same day—the girl leaving at the same time, in about two weeks afterwards the girl was arrested by officer Bell, and had on one of the stolen dresses and the gaiters belonging to Mrs. Hamlin. The girl subsequently sent a note to Officer Bell, directing him where the balance of the goods could be found. The case was a very clear one, and the jury found a verdict of guilty. This is the second time this girl has been arrested for larceny, Mrs. Hamlin testified. Mr. Sterrett, thinking the influences of the county jail would be lost, sentenced her to one year in the penitentiary.

LARCENY OF A SHAWL.

Joseph Redgate was charged with the larceny of a lady's shawl, valued at ten dollars, the property of Dr. J. Robinson, at Lawrenceville. The doctor testified that he had bought the shawl, and gave it to his wife. As soon as it was missed, he started in pursuit of the prisoner, who was suspected of the larceny, and found the article in his possession at the tavern of Joseph Hoffman, Lawrenceville. It was secreted under his coat, and the Doctor took him at once before Justice Fahey, who held the prisoner for trial. The defense was that the accused was under the influence of liquor at the time, and did not know what he was about. The jury found a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred until Saturday.

HORSE STEALING.

Jesse C. Brown, alias Campbell, alias Walker, was arraigned on a charge of having stolen a mare, valued at one hundred and fifty dollars, the property of John Barr, a resident of Armstrong county. Mr. Barr testified that the animal was in pasture on the evening of the 17th of August, and was missed the following morning. He next saw the mare in the possession of Mr. Wm. Armstrong, of this county, four or five days after she had been stolen. He identified the prisoner as having been seen in the neighborhood a short time before. Mr. Jackson, a neighbor of Mr. Barr, testified to having sold a saddle, bridle and gray blanket, at the same time Barr's mare was stolen. He recognized his saddle in Lawrenceville, this county. The prisoner took dinner at the house of the father of the witness, on the evening preceding the larceny. Mr. Wm. Armstrong testified that he lived in Plum township, and knew the defendant; he came to the house of the witness on the 20th of August, and traded the mare to him for a horse and a few dollars to boot. He knew the animal, and praised her good qualities. The saddle, bridle and blanket were with the horse. Mr. Barr came along on the following Sunday, claimed the mare, and took possession of her. Sheriff Deitrich testified that he lived in Lawrenceville, and had learned the circumstances of selling the horse which he had traded for the mare to Mr. Howe. He went to the stable of Mr. Jackson on the evening after that time and claimed the saddle as his property, Mr. Howe was called and testified to the transaction with the defendant.

The defense called one witness to prove the good character of the accused. After the jury in the box of guilty, claiming some consideration for mercy on the ground that the defendant had served five years in the army.

Judge Sterrett remarked that the services of the prisoner in the army offered no offset to the offense of horse stealing, and that the mercy on that ground would not have the slightest weight whatever. The man who could come out of the army and engage in the business of horse stealing, had probably not entered the service from any good or patriotic motives. The defendant was then sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of six years in the Penitentiary.

Court adjourned until ten this morning.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—While the depression in the business world has had an unfortunate effect upon educational institutions both in the East and West, we feel considerable pride in the fact that the high character of the Pittsburgh Female College, of which the Rev. Dr. Pershing is the President, has opened for the fall term with a degree of prosperity which at once shows that its value and importance is greatly esteemed, not only by ourselves, but also in distant places. The attendance this term is larger than ever, and many are yet to enter so that the term promises to be among the most prosperous in the history of the institution. We need not say it is deserving, for all who have ever heard of this college and its great usefulness must *feel* it, but we do say that no school offers more desirable facilities for a thorough education, and we commend it with great cheerfulness.

Inhalation and Atomization the Most Rational and Successful Method for treating Catarrah and Diseases of the Air Passages,

AS PRACTICED BY DR. ABORN, AT NO. 134 SMITHFIELD ST.

NOTE.—Dr. Aborn devotes especial attention to the treatment of all diseases incident to the Eye, Ear, Heart, Throat and organs of the chest. Will be professionally at his rooms, No. 134 Smithfield street, daily, except Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Table of Distances.

From East Liberty, 5 miles to
From Sewickley, 15 miles to
From Mansfield, 8 miles to
From Rochester, 28 miles to
From Lawrenceville, 2 miles to
From Greensburg, 31 miles to
From Kittanning, 37 miles to
From McKeesport, 12 miles to H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s Fashionable Tailoring and Furnishing Goods Emporium, No. 88 Wood street.

SILVER WARE, ETC.—The rare stock of silver ware, cutlery, stationery, French clocks, &c., in store at Messrs. Reineman, Meyran & Scidle's, 29 Fifth street, will be disposed of at cost prices, the firm having concluded to enter their elegant new building with a new and complete stock.

PROF. COWPER'S Dancing Academy, at the New Assembly Rooms 51 Fifth street, is largely attended this term, and a number of classes are already well advanced in the art. Pupils, however, can enter the Academy on Wednesday evening.

INITIAL PAPER.—Two quires Paper and two packages Envelopes, with any initial, put up in a neat box with the initial on the box, to be had at Hogle & Chambers', 74 Fifth street.

An Aged Man Made to Hear in Four Days.

I certify that I had been afflicted with a deafness and a constant disagreeable buzzing noise and sounds in my ear. When I applied to Dr. Aborn last Saturday I was so deaf that I could not hear a watch tick. After using his treatment for four days I find that I am relieved of noises and sounds, and can hear the ticking of a watch: I am seventy-four years of age.

JAMES SMITH,
Officer of the Court.

NOTE.—Dr. Aborn will be professionally at his rooms, No. 134 Smithfield street, from nine A. M. to four P. M.

DO JUSTICE TO NATURE.—It is ingratitude to nature not to preserve and keep in splendid order a good set of teeth. Nothing can be easier. All that is needed is to brush them with purifying Sozodont. It will make the mouth a perfumed palace. TTSS

A Gentleman Blind for two Years Sight Restored Within two Weeks.

DR. ABORN, No. 134 Smithfield street—Dear Sir: For the benefit of all persons suffering from diseases of the eye, I beg leave to hand you the following sworn statement of facts bearing upon my case, and trust that you may give it the publicity it deserves, as it may prove of vast service to many who are now suffering as I have done:

Last July two years, my eyes became diseased from granulated lids, which produced a painful discase of the cornea, and totally destroyed the sight of my left eye, and was fast weakening and destroying the vision of the right one. I could hardly see to walk, and suffered the most excruciating torment and pain. In vain hope of cure I visited Philadelphia, and placed myself under the care of the distinguished surgeons in charge of the Philadelphia Eye and Ear Hospital, where I remained, at a cost of some four hundred dollars, for the period of several months. The treatment received proved very severe, subjecting my eyes to obviously was terribly severe, subjecting my eyes to blistering, and other painful inflictions, and at the hospital, although the system was mild, it failed to have any beneficial effect towards curing me. I also underwent severe treatment at the hands of amateur surgeons, each of whom had different applications and eye waters to recommend, till dispairing of ever being cured, I had lost all hope of ever being able again to see. Being referred to Dr. Aborn, by a gentleman under his treatment, I resolved to place myself under his charge. Two weeks ago I visited his office, made known my case, and received his treatment, which was mild to an extreme degree. To-day my eyes are fully restored to usefulness. I have regained my sight, and can see type of the smallest character without difficulty. The return of the vision is complete, and was accomplished in but two weeks' time, and while fully qualified, Dr. Aborn, I cheerfully recommend him to all persons suffering with diseases of the eye. SAMUEL M. ADAIR,
No. 4 Fayette street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sworn to and subscribed this 14th day of August, 1867.

S. M. MCMASTERS, Alderman.

EVERYBODY IS BUYING their Paper at Hogle & Chambers's, because they can get it with their initial on, put up in a neat box.

THE BEST LIVERY AND SALE STABLE in the city is at Nos. 139 and 141 Pennsylvania avenue. Call and examine. Wm. Ward, Manager.

Another Remarkable and Speedy Recovery.

The following additional testimony to the efficacy of Dr. Aborn's treatment has been handed us for publication:

I have been afflicted with an affection of the throat and chest and pain in the side, accompanied by a constant cough, for eighteen months. My friends believed that I had the consumption, and acting upon the advice of one of them I applied to Dr. Aborn three weeks ago, and placed myself under his care. I gradually grew better, and am now quite restored to health and vigor. The cure has been a remarkable one, and I take pleasure in recommending other sufferers to call at once upon Dr. Aborn.

Lock No. 1, Monongahela River.

THE NEW BALL Atlantic for sale at Hogle & Chambers's. All the clubs use them. Hogle & Chambers, Agents, 74 Fifth street.

Discharge From the Ear.

I have been suffering from boyhood with a discharge from my ear, which had resisted all medical aid until a month ago. I applied to Dr. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street, whose treatment has cured me. GEO. MILLER.

Williamsburgh, Pa.

CARRIAGES FOR FUNERALS; also splendid Hearses, and everything in the general Undertaking line at Nos. 139 and 141 Pennsylvania avenue. William Ward, Manager.

SOME of our cotemporaries seem to think that the triumph of their cause depended, like the fate of Jericho, upon the amount of noise made. In these days of puffery and humbug, intrinsic merit is soon appreciated, hence the unparalleled success of Owen Byrne, Fashionable Merchant Tailor, No. 14 Wylie street, who has just received his splendid stock of tailoring goods for Fall. The best is always the cheapest in the long run. Call in and see his fine assortment. None better in Pittsburgh.

A Deaf Man Recovers His Hearing in Five Minutes Time Under the Skillful Treatment of Dr. Aborn.

After suffering from deafness for upwards of five years at Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Birmingham and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.....104
Erie Railroad.....Monday 56
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.....45

—We compare below the prices of leading stocks and securities at this date and the same time in 1866:

	1867. Sept. 14.	1866. Sept. 14.
Call Loans	5@6	6@7
Gold	144 @144½	141 @141½
Sterling Ex. (short)	110 @110	107 @108
U. S. 6-20s (coup.)	92 @92½	106 @106½
U. S. 5-20's (coup.)	108 @108	108 @108
U. S. 7-30's	107 @107	106 @106
U. S. 7-30's 2d series	107 @107	106 @106
Cas. & A. R. R.	80 @80	80 @80
" " pref.	86 @86	90 @90
Chic. R. I. & Pacific	103 @103	103 @103
Cleveland & Pit. shares	90 @90	90 @90
Cleveland & Toledo	125 @125	126 @126
Erie R. R.	56 @56	56 @56
Hudson River	130 @132	122 @122
Lake Shore (Cleve.)	87 @87	87 @87
Michigan Central	111 @111	111 @111
Michigan Southern	82 @82	80 @80
New York Central	106 @106	106 @106
Panama R. R. (Chicag.)	106 @106	106 @106
Reading	102 @102	105 @105
Rock Island	103 @103	103 @103

—In the New York markets for produce, merchandise and dry goods, the principal activity has been among the dry goods jobbers and dealers in breadstuffs. The dry goods market, though somewhat irregular on account of the decline in cotton, has shown a large business, with a prospect of its continuance. Flour and grain have been somewhat excited under various rumors of receipts falling off, and the supply not being as large as has been expected. The receipts at lake ports, however, continue large, and except for the fact that the country has been bare of flour, the influence of the crop would be more felt in the market.

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in bonds, stocks and real estate, Apollo Building, Fourth street. Mortgages bought and sold. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds executed in New York and Philadelphia at the rates of commission current in those cities.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, DAY, September 17, 1867.

Business the past week has been very dull. The sales of crude continue limited to about 2,000 bbls. for the week, and the market is without any material change in prices. The shipments are light, and the stocks in first hands are increasing. The receipts were 12,612 bbls., and the shipments 12,000 bbls. Dispatches from Oil City report a dull market, with nothing doing and prices nominal. The receipts were 562 bbls. The sales footed up to over 2,000 bbls. Allegheny, bulk, as follows: 1,000 bbls at 1867 delivery, S.O. 12½@600 bbls on bulk, 30 days, at 12½@13c. Petroleum Centre, Jamison & Co.